The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,895 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
— NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haslewood	21st Jan.
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	18th ,,
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	18th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl.
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th ,,
— NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haslewood	15th ,,
L COROMANDEL.	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
L PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
— SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	13th ,,
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	20th May.
				TUESDAY.
M BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	24th

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Jan.
COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	4th Feb
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	18th ,,
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	4th March.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 8, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th ,,	10th April
R. RUBATTINO	5 000	800	10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April	20th ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA ...	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
WORWAERTS	F. Radoaicich	2800	450	20th Jan. 1887
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th ,,
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3800	450	16th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,600	650	14th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN MACGREGOR," 3,000 tons, will sail for "Genoa direct," on or about the 22nd instant

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking-room.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes-street, Bombay, January 1, 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "Malacca" will sail as above on 19th instant. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

ART CRETONNES
JUST OPENED OUT.
NEWEST
TAPESTRY AND FLORAL
DESIGNS.
PRICES FROM
6 *As. to Re.* 1-4 *per yard.*

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st Jan., 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 17th Jan. (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th January, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 21st January, at 5 p.m.

s.s. KANGRA	1978 tons,	about 18th March.
s.s. HEWZADA	2078 ,,	,, 15th April.
s.s. HAZARA	2078 ,,	,, 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 15, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates.* Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHERRY-BRANDY

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 3 per bottle and Re. 1-12 per ½ bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.

THIS well known blend of well matured and Mellow Spirit possesses a mild and delicate flavour, and is considered one of the best Whiskeys in the market.

The management have the greatest pleasure in directing Customers' attention to their late importations of this well known and much appreciated Spirit, and to announce that they are fully up to the old standard of excellence which obtained for it such a well merited reputation.

It is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Clubs and Messes.

Price Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BATH CORKS,
(A NEW LUXURY.)

WE have received a small consignment of the above. Cork being a non-conductor of heat, they will be found a great Luxury for the Bath-room, keeping the feet warm and thus preventing chills.

Various sizes, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 12 each.

KEMP and Co., Ld., BOMBAY

KEMP & CO.'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

A sure and pleasant Remedy for
INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEART-BURN, &c.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY

KEMP'S COAL TAR SOAP.

A SUPERB, Antiseptic and Disinfecting Toilet Soap; by its use, eruptions and irritation are prevented and allayed, and a clear complexion produced. It is recommended by the Medical Faculty as a remedy for PRICKLY-HEAT and all eruptions of the skin, and as a Safeguard against all infectious diseases.

Per Packet of 3 Tablets, As. 12.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ERSKINE'S BRAHEE SUGAR POWDERS,

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Faceache, Toothache, Earache, Coughs, and all Affections from Cold.
Per packet, 12 as. and Re. 1-12.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	a.
19	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Chablis ...	10	8
			A favourite White Dinner Wine.			
19	0	.. Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Beaune ...	10	8
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
24	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Macon ...	13	0
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
22	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Pommard...	12	0
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
32	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Chambertin	17	0
			This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
20	0	... Fine	... SAUTERNE ...	...Barsac ...	11	0
			A good light refreshing Wine.			
23	0	... Superier	... SAUTERNE	...from the Bordeaux Dist.	13	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
32	0	... Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	very rich and fine ...	17	0
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

In matter of Price we invite the fullest comparison, with due regard to quality.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEERS, STOUTS.

ALLSOPP'S ALE,
Bottled by Burke,
Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4; Pts. Rs. 4-4.

DECCAN BREWERY BEER AND STOUT.
Best Beer, good and sound,
Per 5 gallon cask, Rs. 8
(cask additional.)

GUINNESS'S STOUT,
Bottled by Burke,
Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4; Pts. Rs. 4-4.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.

LIGHT AND DURABLE.

THE BEST CHOICE IN INDIA.
"ALL NEW GOODS."

SEASON 1887.

A SPECIAL
SHOW-ROOM
FOR THIS
DEPARTMENT.

RUG STRAPS
AND
DECK CHAIRS,
A
GREAT VARIETY.

Our New
Illustrated Catalogue
by return post.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS, Stout Japanned Canvas	27	0	to	36	0
BEST QUALITY, very durable	40	0	to	50	0
The "SERVICE" or TROOPER, Wide and Low, to fit under seat, or berth of Cabin	45	0	to	50	0
Ladies' DRESS TRUNKS, or Imperials	45	0	to	60	0
SOLID LEATHER Portmanteaus, self-closing	55	0	to	125	0
RAILWAY Portmanteaus, tan waterproof canvas	12	0	to	48	0
VADE MECUMS, very useful for Train or Cabin	38	0	to	44	0
GLADSTONE or Expanding Bags	36	0	to	56	0
HIDE HAND or Carriage Bags	12	0	to	29	0
COURIER BAGS	10	0	to	14	0
WIDE OPENING Bags, best hide leather	20	0	to	89	0
LADIES' FITTED Toilet Bags	65	0	to	75	0
LADIES' MOROCCO Bags, sterling Silver fittings	100	0	to	175	0
GENT'S FITTED Bags	75	0	to	150	0
GENT'S SOLID Leather Dressing Cases	19	0	to	40	8
TAN or WHITE Bags, for soiled linen	5	12	to	8	0
LADIES' HAND and CARRIAGE Bags	6	8	to	20	0
TAN Canvas HOLD-ALLS	24	0	to	27	0
STEEL TRUNKS, very useful	17	0	to	28	0

HOAR & CO., {Trunk and Bag WAREHOUSE,} BOMBAY.

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PHOTOGRAPHERS,
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Studio open from
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LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHET AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
GENUINE ORIGINAL
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CANNOT BE EXCELLED

With regard to correctness in keeping time, and durability by watches costing three and four times that amount.

They are in stock as follows:—

In open face white metal case	Rs.	25
,, sterling silver case...	,,	40
In hunting white metal case	,,	28
,, sterling silver case	,,	45
In cut hunting white metal case..	,,	30
,, sterling silver case	,,	50

A gentleman writes to us as follows regarding these watches:—

Seeing some testimonials to the excellence of your watches in a newspaper lately, it has occurred to me that you may be pleased to hear that I have been wearing one of that constantly now for 14 years. The watch No. 29,654 (hunting case) I bought in 1872. It has been home to England and out again and was all through the Cabul Campaigns, so that altogether it has weathered extremes of heat and cold in many lands and it is just as good as ever as far as I can judge. As well as I can remember it has been cleaned twice in this period.

Yours faithfully,
PH. N.,
Thull Chotiali, July 1886. Major, 14th Bengal Lancers.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & SECUNDERABAD

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF KEY-WINDING WATCHES.

OWING to the increasing demand for KEYLESS WATCHES, the Directors of the Company have resolved, with a view to make room for a new stock shortly expected, and which is specially manufactured for Indian wear under the direct supervision of our Mr. Marcks, during his recent visit to Europe, to dispose of the Key-winders at greatly Reduced Prices.

The greater number of these Watches are fitted with highly finished movements and carefully adjusted.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

If Mofussil purchasers will kindly describe the kind of Watch they need, and state the amount they desire to invest, we shall give our careful attention to the orders being promptly attended to.

A written guarantee accompanies each Watch, besides Case, Spare Glass, and Spare Mainspring.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESS, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

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THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-know makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointe Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforde by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknow makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

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Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
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Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
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Prepared Canvas.
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Palettes, Slabs, &c.
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⁂ ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

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AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

THE SEASON 1886-7.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARVES, TIES, COLLARS, BRACES.

THORPE AND CO.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT just to hand, all the Leading Novelties.

		Rs.	a.
Knot Scarves in great variety, all the New Shapes and Colours, with most approved fastenings ...	Rs. 2-4 to	2	12
Pin Scarves, White, Cream, and all the leading colours ...	,, 2-8 to	2	12
Windsor Scarves, Cream, Fawn, Navy Blue, Maroon, all the leading colours ...	,, 2-8 to	3	0
Folded Ties, "The Jourdain," Spots, Navy Blue, Cream, White, &c. ...		2	8
Made-up Bows, all the leading colours ...		1	12
Cambric Washing Pin Scarves, Latest Designs ...	Each	0	12
Folded Cambric Ties ...	per doz. Rs. 2-8 to	4	8
Black Satin or Silk Dress Ties ...	,, 1-8 to	2	0
French Braces, per pair ...		2	8
American Braces, Argosy ...	Rs. 2 to	2	8
Cantab Braces, very Strong ...	Rs. 2-8 to	2	12
Drab and Scarlet Berlin Braces ...	Rs.	2	12
"Tohpaca" Braces, the Latest Novelty ...	,,	2	12

SHIRT COLLARS.
MADE SPECIALLY FOR INDIAN WASHING.

		Rs.	a.
Thorpe's Stylish small Turn corner ...	per doz. Rs.	6	8
Thorpe's Esplanade Medium Stand-up, with Space...	,,	6	8
Thorpe's Embassy, a Special Mess Collar, meeting all round	,,	6	8
Thorpe's Improved Shakespear ...	,,	6	8

GLOVES! GLOVES!

			Rs.	a.
Gent's White Kid	2 Buttons	...pair Rs.	2	4
Gent's Best White French	do	,,	2	12
Do do Sewn Black	do	,,	3	4
Gent's French Grey Best French	do	,,	3	0
Do do Sewn Black	do	,,	3	4
Military Doe or White Buck	do	,,	3	8
Military Doe or Buck	do	,,	3	8
Gent's Gold Tan Black, Self Sewn	do	,,	3	0
Gent's Kempton Tan Driving	do	,,	4	0
Ladies' Gold Tan Afghan,	4 Buttons	,,	3	8
Gent's Kid Gloves, Lined, very warm, Spring Tops		,,	4	8
Ladies do do do do do		,,	4	8
Gent's Brown and White Ringwood Gloves...		,,	2	8

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE

LAST FIVE NIGHTS ONLY OF
VOLPI'S LONG
CELEBRATED TROUPE OF
DOGS, MONKEYS, GOATS, BEARS, ELEPHANT, &c.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
SATURDAY 22ND. JANUARY 1887.
FOR FAMILYS & CHILDREN
Children half price, only on 1st, 2nd, & 3rd. Class.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
PRICES.—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, 8 as. and 4 as.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.
NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1887, at 1 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report for the half-year ended 31st December 1886.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment, made by the Board, of Mr. Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit as Director in place of Mr. A. W. Forde, deceased.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
6. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
7. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 15 January 1887.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to 26th January 1887, both days inclusive.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

REAL MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,

"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special Agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE"

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS.

(The only original)
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	" 35	" 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	" 40	" 4 8

Please note, the above are not to be confounded with other Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere.

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000, PAID UP IN FULL.
RESERVE FUND Rs. 25,00,000.

DIRECTORS.

President—Mr. CHARLES DOUGLAS, (of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. F. FORBES ADAM (of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co.)
MR. R. BAUMBACH, (of Messrs. Remington & Co.)
" A. M. GUBBAY (of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
" DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
" AHMEDBHOY HUBIBBHOY,
" VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS,

THIRTY-EIGHT REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the audited statement of accounts of the Bank for the half-year ended 31st ultimo.

There was a steady demand for money during the greater part of the six months, and the funds of the Bank were consequently well employed.

No bad debt was made, and the Directors are glad to be able to report that satisfactory progress has been made in the matter of the liquidation of the four Mills in which the Bank is interested.

The new agreement between Government and the Bank has not yet been completed, but the Directors are in a position to say that its terms will be very similar to those mentioned by the Chairman at the last General Meeting of the Shareholders.

The Profit and Loss Account shows a net gain of Rs. 5,59,453-6-10, including the balance of Rs. 71,974-5-0 brought from the half-year ended 30th June last, and the Directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax—

		Rs. a. p.
which will absorb	Rs.	3,50,000 0 0
They have transferred— to Fund for Losses	"	50,000 0 0
to adjustment of Government and other authorised securities	"	5,000 0 0
and have carried forward the balance of	"	1,54,453 6 10
	Rs.	5,59,453 6 10

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th January 1887.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK ON 31ST DECEMBER 1886.

DR.	Rs. a. p.
To Capital	1,00,00,000 0 0
" Reserve Fund	25,00,000 0 0
" Public Deposits at Head Office	57,44,571 3 11
" do. at Branches	19,45,862 14 8
" Other Deposits	1,70,61,754 6 6
" Post Bills	14,045 4 1
" Profit	5,59,453 6 10
Rs.	3,78,25,687 4 0

CR.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
By Government and other authorised Securities	.....	41,77,034 4 10
" Loans on do.	.....	60,06,950 3 7
" Cash Credits on other authorised Securities		20,09,203 7 11
" Overdrawn Current Accounts	.....	3,263 11 7
" Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	*1,82,54,010 8 7
" Dead Stock Account— Original cost	5,77,588 8 5	
Applied in Reduction	2,75,000 0 0	
		3,02,588 8 5
" Stamps		2,159 5 0
" Stationery in hand		24,955 3 10
" Adjusting Account		38,868 14 7
" Cash Balances with other Banks		4,95,301 9 1
" Cash in hand		65,11,321 6 7
		Rs. 3,78,25,687 4 0

* Rs. 3,95,251-4-8 are past-due, but fully provided for.

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT ON 31ST DECEMBER 1886.

DR.	Rs. a. p.
To Salaries	1,55,848 10 5
" Directors' and Auditors' Fees	9,755 0 0
" Rent, Taxes, Insurance, and Lighting	4,392 1 5
" Income Tax for Year ending 31st March 1887	15,156 4 0
" Law Charges	470 0 0
" Telegrams and Postages	2,444 0 0
" Miscellaneous Charges	22,780 13 8
" Brokerage	5,444 8 11
" Stationery	5,780 10 11
" Net Profit for the half-year	4,87,479 1 10
Rs.	7,09,551 3 0

CR.	Rs. a. p.
By Amount of Discount, Exchange, Commission, and Interest received	7,09,551 3 0
Rs.	7,09,551 3 0

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 30TH JUNE TO 31ST DECEMBER 1886.

DR.	Rs. a. p.
To Dividend for Half-year ended 30th June 1886	5,50,000 0 0
" Transferred to Fund for Losses	35,000 0 0
" In reduction of cost of Premises	10,000 0 0
" Subsidy to Pension Fund	25,000 0 0
" Balance at Credit	5,59,453 6 10
Rs.	11,79,453 6 10

CR.	Rs. a. p.
By Balance on 30th June 1886	6,91,974 5 0
" Net Profit for the Half-year ended to 31st Dec. 1886	4,87,479 1 10
Rs.	11,79,453 6 10

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
J. S. BURN,
Accountant.

N. S. SYMONS,
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETTNA, } Auditors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of February at 6 p.m.

C. M. H. MERRIMAN,
V. K. KINGCOME,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE is hereby given that TOOLSIDASS BHUGWANDASS, heir and legal representative of BAI JIVKORE, his late wife, has with the consent of the mortgagee TOOLJARAM HURRY WULUBDASS CONTRACTED TO SELL to Mr. JUGMOHUNDASS VANDRAWANDASS the following described immoveable property. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lien, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson at their Office, No. 79 Medow Street, within Fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same if any will be considered as having been waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Southern side of Bhooleshwar Street in the subdistrict of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 278, New Nos. 1935 and 1936, Old Survey No. 2-96 by 1-96 and New Survey No. 547 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses and appurtenances standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under Nos. 17 and 18 and now under Ward Nos. 5184 and 5185 and Street No. 1 and No. 2 Bhooleshwar Street, containing by admeasurement 372 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on or towards the East by the Temple of Shri Bhoolcshwar Gunputee and Runchorjee, on or towards the West by the house of Shewdass Luckmidass, on or towards the North by the said Bhooleshwar Street, and on or towards the South by the Temple of Rameshwar, and on which said hereditaments and premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the said Tooljaram Hurryvallubdass and several other tenants.

Dated this 14 day of January 1887.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, NICHOLSON,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

FOR SALE!
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile Strength about 540lbs. square inch.
Crushing Strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.

WARDEN & Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.
WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers for their Durability, Elegance, and Cheapness. Any roof covered with these Tiles is Cool and Waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans, their Excellence is unimpeachable.

Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any Seaport Town at favourable rate for freights, &c.

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
2, Meadows-Street, Fort; Depôt, Powder-bunder, Mazagon.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED per s. s. "Patiala" two new English-built BROUGHAM, one with Side Lights, very well finished, by Watson of Lowstaff.

One canoe shaped new English BAROUCHE, with inside folding steps and enamelled leather canopy on the head, by Lewis of Salisbury.

Another new English BAROUCHE, by Kinross.

One new circular-fronted English BROUGHAM.

And one new English DOGCART.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

THE FIRST EIGHT VOLUMES
OF
THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER OF INDIA.
BY
W. W. HUNTER, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.,
be completed in about Twelve Volumes.
Price of Complete Set, Rs. 40-0.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1887.
POCKET DIARIES.
SCRIBBLING DIARIES.
OFFICE DIARIES.
DIARIES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
☞ Price List sent Post free on application.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GABORIAN AND DU BOISGOBEY.
SENSATIONAL NOVELS.
☞ The Favourite Reading of Prince Bismarck.
Price: Cash annas 10; Credit annas 11; Post Free, annas 12 per Vol.

IN PERIL OF HIS LIFE
LERONGE CASE
LECOQ, THE DETECTIVE, 2 VOLS
GILDED CLIQUE
OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY
SLAVES OF PARIS, 2 VOLS
DOSSIER, No. 113
MYSTERY OF ORCIVAL
COUNT'S MILLIONS, 2 VOLS
LITTLE OLD MAN OF BATIGNOLLES
INTRIGUES OF A POISONER
OLD AGE, THE LECOQ, THE DETECTIVE, 2 VOLS
SEVERED HAND
IN THE SERPENTS' COILS
DAY OF RECKONING, 2 VOLS
BERTHA'S SECRET
WHO DIED LAST?
JAILOR'S PRETTY WIFE
ANGEL OF THE CHIMES
MATAPUN AFFAIR
CRIME OF THE OPERA HOUSE, 2 VOLS
FIGHT FOR A FORTUNE
GOLDEN PIG, 2 VOLS
THUMB STROKE
CORAL PIN, 2 VOLS
PRETTY BABIOLE
HIS GREAT REVENGE, 2 VOLS

COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on THURSDAY 20th inst. for the supplies and for the performance of certain works during the year 1887-88 as under:—

SUPPLIES.

1. Road metal.
2. Sand, stone and sea sand.
3. Bullock carts and bullock pairs on hire.
4. Petty stores.
5. Hardware.
6. Shoes and nails for horses and bullocks.
7. Coal and coke, &c.
8. Timber of all sorts.
9. Disinfectants.
10. Stationery.
11. Printing.
12. Beef, mutton, and bread for the Zoological Collection at the Victoria Gardens.

WORKS.

1. Annual Repairs to Municipal buildings and petty works.
2. Lighting Kerosine Oil Lamps.

Printed forms of Tenders and conditions of contracts can be had on payment of Re. 1 for each form of Tender at the office of the Municipal Commissioner.

No notice will be taken of Tenders for the supply of road metal, sand stone and sea sand, shoes and nails, coal and coke, disinfectants and stationery, unless accompanied with samples. With the Tender for the supply of hardware samples of picks and powras only will be required.

The usual deposit should be paid separately in to the controller's office at the time of lodging Tenders. The successful Tenderers will have to pay a further deposit as per the conditions of contract.

The successful Tenderers will have to pay the full stamp duty on their contracts and half the expenses of Advertising and printing or preparing the contracts.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserve the right of settling before accepting Tenders, such of the rates for petty stores, hardware, and annual repairs in successful Tenders as may appear to be in excess of the ruling Market price.

F. L. CHARLES,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner.
Munl. Comr's. Office, 10th January 1887.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

READY FOR SALE.

	Rs. a.
DIGEST of I. L. R. (Civil) from 1876 to 1885, with many of the cases of 1886 also	10 0
Do. do. for 1884 and 1885	3 0
Transfer of Property Act with Notes and Decisions	2 0
DIGEST of Criminal Rulings of all the High Courts from 1862 to 1884	5 0
Penal Code with its Amendments and Notes with reference to Procedure Code	1 0
Criminal Rulings on do. up to date	0 8

NOTE.—Postage extra. One copy will be allowed gratis for every ten Copies. Apply to the Author.

M. SRINIVASA ROW,
Pleader.
Kumbakonam (Madras).

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, Back Numbers of PHOTOGRAHIC NEWS, Philadelphia Photographer or Journal of the Franklin Institute. Handsome offer will be given. Apply "T.," care of this Paper.

WANTED a PARTNER with 10 to 15 thousand Rupees in a lucrative firm, 10 per cent. interest guaranteed. Apply W. X., care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, near Prince's Dock, offers comfortable accommodation to any Captain fetching his Family out—not wishing to remain on Board. There being some staying at the Hotel. Terms moderate.

A BOMBAY-MADE "VICTORIA" in good order with a Gulf Arab horse, very quiet in harness, and believed to be sound, and a set of second-hand English Leather harness. Price for the whole turn out, Rs. 750. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of this paper.

FOXHOUNDS FOR SALE.—available from 1st March 1887. H. H. the Rao of Cutch Foxhound. Full particulars as to price, pedigree &c. &c., on application to I. S. ASHBY, Bo. Pol. Dept. Bhuj, Cutch.

SEQUINS, Mohurs, Spangles, Stars, Gold and Silver Braids, Buttons, Tinsels just received. Also complete Albums of Fancy Costumes on view for those who require them, made at CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.

WANTED immediately a young PARSEE CLERK, one who has had experience in an English Merchant's Office, to proceed to Zanzibar. APPLY to W. B. C., care of Manager, Watson's Hotel.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'s SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES can be had, for cash or on hire, at 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—Fresh supply just to hand. Price Rs. 6 each—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

FANCY DRESS BALL.—FOR SALE, a Gentleman's Court Dress (period 1760) only once worn.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Fort.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.
J. NEUBERG Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street

THERMOMETERS, MAXIMUM and MINIMUM. Plain and Ornamented. Guaranteed correct registering. An assortment just unpacked. Inspection respectfully solicited. MARCKS and Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

NEW ARRIVALS, Persian Old and New CARPETS, very rich and unique; also Dhurries, Moradabad Pottery, Sialkot Steel Work, &c., &c. Price list posted free. HURJIMULL and Co., Indian Jewellers, Rampart Row, and Meadow-street, Bombay.

BRAN CAKES, BRAN BREAD, GLUTEN Bread, Gluten and Almond Biscuits. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
No. 26, MEADOW-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, fancy goods, table ornaments, &c., &c., at No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite the new Oriental Bank.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the abovementioned place, furniture consisting of blackwood, round, dining and other tables, bronze circular, dressing and washing tables, with marble tops, teapoy with marble tops, glass door cupboard, a teakwood swing made to order, Wright and Butler's patent duplex kerosine oil hanging lamp, flower vases, tables ornaments, fancy goods and a variety of other articles.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, January 17, 1887.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

7 cases red border white sarries.
20 " coloured prints.
3 " " shawls.
1 " " lady's cloth.
2 " " woollen cloth.
2 " " gagrapat.
6 bales grey shirtings.
3 " " dhoties.
On account of the concerned—
8 cases blacking.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KOLBHATWADI.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises by order of Ramdass Ibbjee on account and at the risk of mortgagor Narayen Soonderjee Talpade the following landed property:—

All that piece of fazendary ground with a dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kolbhatwadi, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing in admeasurement about 94 2-9 square yards, and assessed under No. 4, and bounded on the east by the house of Wishwanath Nillajee, on the west by a water well and the house of the late Moroba Damodurjee, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the house of Pandoorung Dinanathjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises by order of the mortgagee Ramdas Ibbjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Lukmibai widow of the late Soondur Nilajee, Motabhoy Soonder, Gunput Soonder, Narayen Soonder, and Dhakal Soonder, Talpade, the following landed property:—

All that piece of land or cart known by the name of Motivadi, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mahim Road, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing in admeasurement about 8,658 square yards, and assessed under Nos. 431 and 432, and bounded on the east by a public road, on the west by the oart of Magdam Ali bin Shek Oomer, on the north by the oart of Viswanath Nilajee, and on the south by public street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, January 17, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.
AUCTION SALE.
of
READY-MADE CLOTHES
for
LADIES, GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN
at
No. 20, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Louis Strauch to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 25th inst. at 2 p.m.

A large stock of ready-made clothes consisting of gentlemen's complete suits, dress coats, frock coats, morning coats, trousers and overcoats, boys' and children's suits, overcoats and trousers of every description, ladies ulsters, mantles and mantlets, neckties, shoes, slippers, &c.

Property on view from MONDAY the 17th inst., between the hours of 8 a. m. and 7 p. m.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, January 17, 1887.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST and DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the half year ending 31st December 1886 have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR FOUR MONTHS
ONE BRIDGE INSPECTOR, Salary Rs. 300 per month.
ONE SUB-INSPECTOR, Salary Rs. 100 per month.

APPLICANTS must be well acquainted with erection of Iron Trusses and accustomed to high scaffolding. Send copies of certificates to the undersigned.

GEO. ANDERSON,
District Engineer, Malabar.
Calicut, Jan. 8, 1887.

FOR SALE, a Light, Easy Running Miniature BROUGHAM, built at the Royal Carriage Factory London.

A GREY ARAB HORSE. The turn out, with set of English leather harness. Rs. 1,150.

Also a Bombay built DOGCART, Rs. 230.

As owner has left Bombay reasonable offers, will be considered.

May be seen at the SASSOON REFORMATORY, Grant Road, or will be sent for inspection on application to the SUPERINTENDENT.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company held on 27th November it was resolved that a FIFTH and FINAL CALL of Rs. Fifty per share be made and that the same be paid on or before the 1st February 1887 at the Registered Office of the Company.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on Calls remaining unpaid after.

LANG MOIR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
39, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th January 1887.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE. ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.

Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being post of freight, &c., from

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Iablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO,
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co., STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.

The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
A BARGAIN
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new
F. FISCHER & Co.

WRAGG'S BEST DRAINAGE PIPES, BENDS,
SYPHON TRAPS, &c.,
Stock on hand.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Bombay, 5th January 1887.

To DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the City of Bombay, request that you will be pleased to CONVENE a MEETING of the CITIZENS at an early date, to consider the steps which should be taken for celebrating the JUBILEE of the REIGN of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY the QUEEN EMPRESS of INDIA.

We have the honour to be, Sir, Your Most Obedient Servants

Henry Morland
C Sargent
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy
Munguldass Nathoobhoy
F. L. Charles.
A B Portman
Grattan Geary
Framjee Dinshaw Petit
C P Cooper
T S Weir
Purshotumdass Munguldass Nathoobhoy
John Marshall
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit
Nanabhoy B Jeejibhoy
H Curwen
Dosabhai Framji
G T Beville
R M Sayani
Sorabjee S Bengalee
Vurjeewandas Madhowdas,
Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.
Burdroodin Tyabji,
J. Cawasjee Jehangir.
Jamsetjee Nusserwanji Petit
Peshotum Dustur Behramji Sunjana
C Tyabji
D McLauchlan Slater
Vandrawandas Purshotumdas
G Merewether
Phillip C de Souza
Muncherjee N Banajee
H Wynford Barrow
Gerald Martin
Damodher Thackersy Mooljee
Tribhowandas Vurjeewundas
Vinayek Ramchundra Luxmonjee
Damodardas Gopidas
N Futehally
Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy
M H Hakin
Eknath Rughunath Khote
K M Shroff
James G Smith
W M Macaulay
S D Sassoon
A M Gubbay
John Fleming
Fred Kirby
Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dobash
J O Selby
R H Duxbury
Cawasjee HormusjeeGGM
Jehangier B Murzban
Cawasjee Dady Limjee
Bhaishunker Nnanabhai
Javerilal Umiashunker
Rughunath N. Khote

Gunpatrao Bhasker
Currimbhoy Ebrahim
F D Parker
Rienzi Walton
R D Sethna
R N Khory
Hurkisondas Murotumdas
Abdoolla M Dhuramsi
Rehmubhai Allana
Shivji Dhurmaji
Cursondass Vallabdas
Muljee BhowindasBarbhoya
Goverdhundas Gokuldas Tejpal
Ardaseer Framjee Moos
Nanabhai R Ranina
Geo Waters
K R Cama
Jalbhoy Ardashir Sett
G Cotton
Sorabjee Framjee
Dadabhoy Bomonjee Jeejibhoy
Muncherjee C Murzban
Thacker Luckmidas Khimji
Frank H Souter
Pherozshaw M Mehta
Madhowdas Gokuldas Liladhur Pasta
Lyttleton H Bayley
J H Grant
Nanabhai Haridas
Charles H Forbes
Eduljee Rustomjee
Chuttoorbhooj Morarjee
Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee
R N Servai
Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jeejibhoy
Furdoonji Jamsetji Furdoonji
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy
G A Barnett
K T Telang
J M Sleater
W S S Bisset
W Fraser
T S Weir
James Leask
J P Watson
J Hutton
R P Brunton
Treacher & Co.
R Baumbach
H Chalmers
A Lord
Hamilton & Co.
Bolton & Co.
J Steiner
R Pile
Khaikusro N Kabraji.
Sydney Wyatt.
Kemp & Co.
James Wallace.
E M Slater.
J P Cornforth.
Bomanji Palonjee.
E Cotton & Co.

IN accordance with the above Requisition I hereby give Notice that a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY will be held at the Town Hall, on MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 4 p. m.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 13th January 1887.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 66 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	" 48 0	...
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ay-en-Champagne.		
Goldlack, extra	" 44 0	" 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	...
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
From Otto Prumm, Mayence.		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18
Liebfraumilch	...	21
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Josefshofer	" 28 0	...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	" 34 0	...
Johannisberger	" 35 0	38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Santerne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.

From J. W. Burmester, Oporto.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine "	" 22 0	...
Very fine "	" 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	" 38 0	...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	...
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	" 27 0	...
From Munzer & Spann.		
Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	...
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	...
From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...
From J. Roemer & Sohn, Wien.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Roemer	" 16 0	...
From Brandenburg per s. s. Bordeaux.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Lanse	" 20 0	" 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montroe and Co. * * *	Rs. 18 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars } Munzer-fils.	" 24 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 26 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 29 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 34 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 36 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.	
Volnay	Rs. 2 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0
" " "	" 22 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend*	" 20 0
Cairndhu Blend	" 16 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs.	Rs. 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	" 5 8	...
Hamburger Export Beer	" 5 4	...
Bavarian Export Beer	" 6 0	" 3
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	...
Pilsener Beer	" 5 8	" 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	...

SUNDRIES.

Vin Marasque a case of 24 Bottles	Rs. 40 0
Finest Kummel	" 30 0
Superior Vermouth	" 19 0
Finest do	" 20 0
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29.	Rs. 0 11 per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 4 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. ...
Celery	" —	" 0 10
French Beans	" —	" 0 10
Young Cut Beans	" —	" 0 10
Young Peas I.	" —	" 0 12
" " II.	" —	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	" —	" 0 12
Young Carrots	" —	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" —	" 0 10
Small Sausages	" —	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" —	" 1 8
Cerodalwurst	" —	" 1 4
Leberwurst	" —	" 1 4

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, Dec. 15, 1886.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE WORKS OF ART.

UNDERSIGNED desire the attention of the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and Mofussils to his unsurpassed collection of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities admirably suited for use and for Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of:—

Best Japanese Porcelain, Satsuma, Kanga Ware, &c., &c.

Best Tanjore Ware, Japanese Copper Enamelled and Bronze Ware.

Fine Bamboo and Beads Chicks (Flower and Bird Pattern) very few.

Also Best Ivory and Mother-o'pearl worked Blackwood Cabinets and Panels of all sizes and many other things too numerous to detail.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
Nos. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, China Bazar.
POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS,
BANGALORE AND LAHORE.
Also Mahableswar, Ooctacamund and Simla during the season.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug and may be taken by the most delicate. One on two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

NOTICES

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRM of HAJEEOOSMAN ALLARAKHIA which also did business in the name of OOSMAN ALLARAKHIA and SONS in Bombay, and elsewhere, has been CLOSED from the Dewalee of Samvat year 1942, and its affairs have been in course of being wound up from that day. All persons having business connections with the said firm in Bombay and abroad are requested to settle their accounts with it at its shop at Jakaria Musjid without the Fort within one month from this day.

Notice is also given that the Firm since carried on in the name of SEEDICK HAJEE OOSMAN ALLARAKHIA, is a distinct Firm and is not RESPONSIBLE for the debts and liabilities of the aforesaid Firm of HAJEE OOSMAN ALLARAKHIA.

HAJEE PEER MAHOMED ALLARAKHIA
SEEDICK HAJEE OOSMAN.
Jakaria Musjid, Bombay, 3rd January, 1887.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 262 OF 1885.

SHERBANOO, wife of GOOLAM HOOSEIN MAHOMED, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, residing at Israel Street outside the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

SONBAI, widow and executrix of the late FAZULBHOY HUBIBHOY, deceased, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, residing at Chinch Bunder, second row, outside the Fort of Bombay, the said GOOLAM HOOSEIN MAHOMED also residing at the said Israel Street, FATMABAI, daughter of the said Fazulbhoy Hubibhoy, deceased, residing at No. 20, Samuel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, JAINABAI, also daughter of the said Fazulbhoy Hubibhoy, deceased, residing at the Chinch Bunder, second row and a minor of the age of about 16 years by her guardian ad litem RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, residing at the said Samuel Street, and the said RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY, Executor of the last will and Testament of DHUNBAI, deceased daughter of the said Fazulbhoy Hubibhoy deceased .... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit and bearing date the Fourth day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the late Fazul Hubibhoy, deceased, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, the testator in the pleadings in this suit mentioned who died at Bombay on or about the Fourth day of February one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one calender month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 23rd day of December, 1886.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office. Rampart-row.

THE POONA POULTRY SHOW

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.

The Committee have much pleasure in announcing that there will be

A POULTRY SHOW AT POONA
ON THE 7TH FEBRUARY 1887,

which, it is hoped, may become a permanent addition to the Poona Cattle and Agricultural Show.

UNDER THE GRACIOUS PATRONAGE OF
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Their Excellencies Lady Reay and Lady Arbuthnot have also kindly consented to be Patronesses.

The following ladies have kindly consented to join the Committee for the purpose of the Poultry Show only:—

Mrs. Wardrop.
Mrs. Naylor.
Mrs. LaTouche.
Mrs. Ozanne.
Mrs. Downing.

Joint Secretary for the Poultry Show.—Mr. S. Kyte.

The Committee are very desirous of encouraging the importation of fresh foreign birds of the truest breeds into the Presidency, and for this reason the following special prizes are offered:—

CLASS I.
LORD REAY'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For he best Pen or Basket of true bred Dorkings.

CLASS II.
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best imported Pen or Basket of true bred Cochins.

CLASS III.
MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Busrah Fowls.

CLASS IV.
GENERAL KNOWLE'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Brahmahs

CLASS V.
THE SOCIETY'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Spanish Fowls

CLASS VI.
THE SOCIETY'S PRIZE, Rs. 50.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Hamburghs

CLASS. VII.
THE HONORABLE MR. NAYLOR'S PRIZE, Rs. 25.
For the best Pen or Basket of true bred Malay or Game Fowl.

The following Prizes are also offered by the Society for the best Pen or Basket of Half or Cross Breeds:—

CLASS VIII. (Brahmahs.)
1 Brahmahs bred with Busrah ... 10
2 Brahmahs bred with Game ... 10
3 Brahmahs bred with Dorking ... 10

CLASS IX. (Cochin Chinas.)
1 Cochin Chinas bred with Busrah ... 10
2 Cochin Chinas bred with Game ... 10
3 Cochin Chinas bred with Dorking ... 10

CLASS X. SPANISH.
Spanish bred with Busrah ... 10
2 Spanish bred with Dorking ... 10

CLASS XI. SHANGHAI.
Shanghai bred with Busrah ... 10
2 Shanghai bred with Dorking ... 10

CLASS XII. HAMBURGHS.
1 Hamburghs bred with Busrah ... 10
2 Hamburghs bred with Dorking ... 10

CLASS XIII. (Game or Malay.)
1 Game or Malay bred with Country ... 10

CLASS XIV. (Bantams.)
1 For the best Pen or Basket of pure Brahmahs ... 10
2 For the best Pen or Basket of pure China ... 10
3 For the best Pen or Basket of Silk Japanese ... 10

CLASS XV.
1 Country fowls ... 5
2 Frizzled fowls ... 5

CLASS XVI. (Turkeys).
1 Pair of Ahmedabad ... 10
2 Pair of Goa ... 10
3 Pair of Locally bred ... 8

CLASS XVII (Geese).
1 Pen or Basket, Toulouse ... 10
2 Pen or Basket, Suez 10
3 Pen or Basket, Country-bred ... 5

CLASS XVIII (Ducks.)
1 Pen or Basket Rouen ... 10
2 Pen or Basket Aylesbury ... 10
3 Pen or Basket Goa ... 8
4 Pen or Basket Locally bred ... 5

CLASS XIX (Guinea Fowls.)
1 Pen or Basket, Grey ... 10
2 Pen or Basket With Speckled ... 10

Other prizes for Pigeons, &c. will also be awarded.

GENERAL RULES OF POULTRY SHOW.

The Poultry to be in the yard at Bhamboorda on the afternoon of 6th February.

1. Except in the case of Turkeys, which, as above stated, will be shown in pairs, every Pen or Basket must contain one cock and 2 hen birds
2. Every Pen or Basket of fowls may be purchased at such price as the Exhibitor may affix to it.
3. Sickly fowls will not be admitted, and fowls becoming sick will be removed from the Show.
4. The Society will take care that water and water-troughs are supplied gratis and that food of all sorts can be purchased on the spot at minimum rates.
5. The Society will arrange with the Railway Companies for the conveyance of fowls for Exhibition by passenger trains to and from the Show at reduced freight.
6. The Society will provide enclosures and protection from sun and weather.
7. The Society will also provide the Police to guard the Show, but will not be responsible for thefts.
8. The Society reserves to itself the power, if the working Committee thinks fit, of withholding Prizes and of devoting the money withheld to extra Prizes and also of giving extra Prizes for rare breeds if Funds suffice.

NOTE.—Bombay Agents.—Messrs. William Watson & Co. of 28 Apollo Street, Fort, have kindly consented to act as Bombay Agents, and further information can be obtained from them.

The G. I. P. R. and S. M. R. have consented to carry poultry by Passenger (except Mail) Trains at half the usual charges. It is hoped the other Railways will follow.

S. KYTE,
Honorary Secretary, Poona Poultry Show.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Public Service Commission, Secretariat, 10-30 a.m.
The Queen-Empress Jubilee Meeting, Town Hall, 4 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessel arrived on the 15th :—Oriental (s), from Mozambique. Yesterday :—Empress of India (s), Calcutt ; Hydroos (B), Tuticorin.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 15th :—Lilburn Tower (s), for Genoa ; and Crofton Hill (ship), Rangoon. Yesterday :—Mobile (s), for Hoodeida and Jeddah ; Mt. Olivet (s), Calcutta ; King Arthur (s), Gwadur and Busreh ; Secundra (s), Galle ; and Elektra (s), Trieste, &c.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. St. Bernard and Lilburn Tower left the dock yesterday.

Villagers' Disputes.—Mr. Abbas, Judge of Baroda, and Mr. Laud are conjointly employed in settling the disputes which have arisen between the villagers of Lonad, in Petlad Taluka, and those on the frontier of Cambay.

Robbery of Treasure.—An extensive robbery of treasure has taken place in the office of Mr. Nowrojee, carting agent at Godra. Enquiries are now being made by the Railway Police with a view to trace the culprits.

Lost.—Ballaram Baggajee, residing in Camatteepoora 3rd Lane, reported to the police that he dropped from his pocket thirteen currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 190, somewhere about Camatteepoora on Friday last.

Eduljee Framjee Allbless Leper Home.—The Hon. Secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks the following gifts of flour :—From Nowrozjee Nusserwanjee Bhedwar and Co., 2 bags, 14 maunds ; Mahomedbhai Meerally, 1 bag, 7 maunds ; Samjee Veerjee, 1 bag, 7 maunds ; Merwanjee Monjee and Co., ½ bag, 3 maunds —total 31 maunds.

The National Jubilee Club.—Several native solicitors and members of the Bar in Bombay are making the preliminary arrangements for establishing a new club in connection with the celebration of the Queen-Empress's Jubilee, under the name of the National Jubilee Club, the members of which will be natives of all castes and creeds.

The Queen-Empress's Jubilee.—Dustoor Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee Jamaspasana, the *Jam-e-Jamshed* learns, has addressed a timely letter to the trustees of the funds of the Parsee Punchayet, suggesting that, on the day set apart for the celebration of the Queen-Empress's Jubilee, they should convene a meeting of all Zoroastrians for the purpose of offering up a united prayer to God for the preservation of her Majesty, and of thanksgiving for the fiftieth year of her reign.

Suicide.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Rowchund, a Bania opium speculator, aged 26 years. On Saturday, at midnight, he was found lying in an unconscious state at the Marwaree Bazaar, apparently suffering from the effects of opium. He was said to be in embarrassed circumstances. On being removed to the hospital, he died from the effects of the opium which he had administered to himself, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of suicidal death by opium was recorded.

Death from Burns.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, touching the death of Jerbai, a young Parsee woman, aged 16 years, who, on the 11th instant, while cooking, was attacked with a fit and fell on to the fireplace, when her clothes caught fire, and she was severely burnt about the chest and back. She was medically attended to at her residence, but she died from the effects of the burns at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death by burns was recorded.

Fatal Kick from a Horse.—An inquest was held on Saturday by the coroner at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Matthai, aged 40 years, a groom in the service of the Bombay Tramway Company. Deceased, on the 11th instant, while in the Tramway stables at Colaba, received a kick from one of the horses, whereby two of his ribs on the right side were fractured, and he sustained other internal injuries. He died from its effects on Friday. The verdict was, that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having been kicked by a horse.

An Old Offender.—Abdool Hoosein Adum, *alias* Gubla, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon two separate charges, the one of theft of ten brass buckles, valued at Rs. 10, the property of Noorbhoy Bhaijee, a dealer in hardware, on Friday, the 14th instant, from his shop at the Null Bazaar, and the other of having in his possession ten other brass buckles, valued at Rs. 10-8-0, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily for his possession of them. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of two years and three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Poona Poultry Show.—We have been asked to draw attention to this Show, which opens at Poona on the 7th February. It is hoped to make it a permanent addition to the cattle and agricultural show of Poona, and the committee have been fortunate enough to secure the co-operation of Mr. Arthur Crawford, so as to thoroughly ensure its success, besides obtaining the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and of their Excellencies Lady Reay and Lady Arbuthnot. Exhibits have been promised from certain parts of Europe, from various places throughout India and from Bushire and Busra In Bombay intending exhibitors should communicat. with William Watson and Co., the agents here of the society, through whom they can forward their cone tributions to the Show. Notices of intending entries will be received up to the 31st of this month, afterwhich the list will be closed.

An Old Jail Bird.—Hormusjee Framjee, *alias* Pessoo, a reputed thief who had been frequently sent to jail, was on Saturday again charged, at the instance of Inspector Cobb, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with committing several thefts of silver watches and chains, gold and silver ornaments, and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 125, the property of Sorabjee Dinshaw Cooper and a number of other persons residing in Duncan Road, Pinjrapole Lane, Girgaum, Khetwady and different other parts of the town. Accused about eight months ago returned from the Mofussil jail, where he had been incarcerated for a term of seven years. Since his discharge from the jail he resolved upon resuming his old habits. He, it appears, frequented the houses of the complainants on the pretext of asking for a drink of water, and finding the inmates otherwise engaged in the inner room of their houses, he quietly walked away with any article he could lay his hands on. On the evening of the 29th December last, Sorabjee Dinshaw Cooper, one of the complainants, on his return home, missed some of the articles mentioned in the charge from his house in Pinjrapole Lane, and informed the police of his loss. Upon enquiries being instituted, the accused, who was seen loitering about that locality, and who was known to the police as a jail bird, was arrested on suspicion ; upon further enquiries they discovered that the accused had not only committed the theft of Sorabjee's property, but also committed several other thefts from the different localities abovementioned. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence of the witnesses concerned, formally committed the accused for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In weakness of children its efficacy is unequalled. Thomas Hunt, Esq., F.R.C.S., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes : " In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained in three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, all by chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

GRAEFENBERG
CATHOLICON.
An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by
Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

THE DOMESTIC LIFE OF THE ANCIENT PERSIANS.

On Saturday last, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, a fairly attended meeting of Parsees was held for the purpose of hearing Mr. Jeevanjee Jamsetjee Modi's lecture in Gujrati on the Domestic Life of Ancient Persians of the " Avesta" times. Among those present were Professor Darmesteter, of Paris, who was loudly cheered on his arrival in the lecture-hall, Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Dadabhoy Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Furdonjee Jamsetjee Parukh, N. R. Ranina, Bomonjee FramjeeCama, Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman, Dr. Pestonjee B. Nariman, Messrs. Hormusjee C. Ashburner, Pestonjee Dajeebhoy, Dinsha Jamsetjee Parukh, Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, Nusserwanjee Byramjee, N. P. Cama, K. R. Cama, Jehangeer Hormusjee Thanawalla, Cowasjee Eduljee Khanga, Sheriarjee Dadabhoy Bhroacha, &c.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the chairman, who was received with loud cheers, in introducing the lecturer, said that last year Mr. Jeevanjee had given a very interesting lecture in the hall in which they had met on the "value and meaning of 'fire-worship ;' " and it was gratifying to notice that he had continued to give his co-religionists the benefit of his studies of their ancient literature. The chairman was glad to mention, what he had no doubt would be very pleasing to his hearers to learn, that Mr. Jeevanjee was the successful competitor for many of the prize essays, the subjects for which were proposed by the committee of the Madressa established by Sir Jamsetjee's worthy grandfather ; and the chairman concluded by expressing a hope that Mr Jevanjee would continue his praiseworthy researches in their ancient language and literature, and give his co-religionists the benefit of his investigations as he had been doing. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Jeevanjee, in commencing his address, explained that it was the substance of an essay he had written on the subject ; and that, before the publication of the whole essay, he had thought it proper to give, in a popular form, a summary of that essay on the domestic life of the ancient Avesta people, the forefathers of the Parsees. He began by giving a brief description of a house of, the Avesta times. The houses were of two kinds, moveable and immoveable. The former were used by nomad tribes carrying on the profession of shepherds, the latter by the agriculturists and others. Some houses were made of straw and some of chunam and stone. The latter were strongly built and well ventilated with windows and doors. They were divided into several apartments. A separate room was set apart in every house for women during accouchement. A room was also set apart for the performance of religious ceremonies. Every house had a large compound in which space was provided for the cattle which every family possessed. There were no storied houses. A new house was brought into use after a religious inauguration. Fire, water, and Barsam were the necessities of every house. Fire was kept burning day and night. If it was extinguished it was considered to be a bad omen, foreboding some evil or mishap to the family. The Barsam ceremony was performed in every household. The utensils used in a house were of metal, clay, stone and wood. In religious purposes only the metal utensils were used. Gold, silver and iron were largely used. Gold was abundant in the Avesta countries. It was most used in the utensils for religious purposes. Raised seats as chairs or benches were not known. The beddings were made on the ground. The wealth of the people consisted in their cattle. Precious metals were unknown as a medium of exchange. Professional men were paid their fees in cattle. For example, the physicians were paid their fees in camels, horses, and other animals. A new medical practioner had to begin his profession by practising among the Daeva-Yasnans, *i.e.*, the devil worshippers. If in that practice he killed three patients successively he was deemed unfit to carry on his profession, but if he was successful he was held to be qualified for further practice among the Mazda-Yasnans. The physicians were required to regulate their fees according to the means of their patients. The highest fee that he could charge was a camel, and that was from a rich man, such as the governor of the district. As to the different members of a family the husband, wife and children, the husband was the king of his own household. He enjoyed the same position which a *paterfamilias* enjoyed among the Romans. He was the only *sui juris*, the other members being *alieni juri*. Grown-up sons enjoyed their civic rights. They took a part in the " Anjumans," *i.e.*, the local assemblies of their districts. It was the duty of a husband to maintain his wife, to be faithful to her, and to guide her in the proper path. His duty towards his children required him to maintain and educate them. It was the bounden duty of a man who seduced a woman to maintain her and her offspring, if any, for the rest of his life. The profession of the mass of the people was agriculture. The rest carried on the professions of priests, soldiers, and artizans. The dress of males was made of cotton as well as of leather. Their food consisted of corn, meat, milk, fruit, and wine. As to the woman the picture given by Mr. Dosabhoy Framji in his " History of the Parsees" about the hopes and wishes of a Parsee girl of this period is exactly the same as that presented by the Avesta about the hopes and wishes of a girl of that period. She was fond of a loving husband and children. She prayed for a husband who possessed the following five qualifications :—One, young ; two, handsome ; three, strong and manly as could make her the mother of manly children ; four, well-provided to maintain his wife and children ; and five, wise. She constantly prayed for a manly husband. After marriage she prayed for a child. Finding herself in the state of expectation she prayed for an easy and safe delivery. After delivery she prayed for sufficient milk to nourish the child. As to her duties, obedience to her husband was the first duty of a Mazda-Yasnan wife, chastity was an ornament that she valued the most. An unchaste woman was shunned by society. The best way to hate such a woman or man was to keep her or him away from semi-religious gatherings, which were frequent in those days. It was a religious offence if anybody made her or him partake the sacred meal prepared for those semi-religious gatherings. As to the position of the fair sex in society, the lecturer quoted the late Dr. Haug, who said :—" The position of a female in ancient times was much higher than it is now-a-days. They are always mentioned as a necessary part of the religious community. They have the same religious rites as men ; the spirits of deceased women are invoked as well as those of men.' Women had no out-door work. They had to look after household affairs. The only other in-door work they had to do was that of spinning yarn. They were very fond of ornaments which they put in their ears and round their necks, and unlike their daughters of the present day also on their feet. The dress that was most in fashion at the time was an overcoat made of leather from the skin of an animal known as the Biver. This animal was very rare and was beautifully striped. They put on shoes as high as the ankles, and a belt round their waist. Both the male and the female were fond of wearing long hair. The parents generally prayed for children that would be strong, healthy, handsome, wise, and learned, and such as could take part in the deliberations of the "Anjumans" of their locality, and raise the glory of their family, their street, their village, and their country. They were trained physically and mentally. Riding was the thing first taught to them, and the possession of a good horse was considered a great blessing. They prayed for health and strength, not only for themselves, but also for their horses. The horses and all other animals were well cared for. If not so well cared for, they were supposed to curse the owners in the following words :—" Oh you, who, for the maintenance of yourself, your wife, and your children exact too much work from us, and do not give us sufficient food, may you be childless, and may your reputation be sullied." The hours devoted to physical and mental education were from 3 to 9 in the morning and from 3 to 9 in the evening. The habit of early rising was very common. The cock was held to be a sacred bird, because by its crowing it roused the men from idle sleep. Eight hours' sleep was thought essential for the preservation of health. There was one peculiarity in the custom of mourning. They remained in mourning for a longer time for a deceased relative who had led a sinful and bad life than for one who had passed a virtuous and good life. This peculiarity could be explained thus : in case of a relative who had led a bad life their grief was two-fold, firstly, for his death ; and secondly, for the fact that having passed an evil life he was sure to meet with severe punishment in the next world. The period for mourning for dear relatives, as parents, brothers and sisters, and children was one month. The greatest period was six months. That was observed when the deceased was the male or female head of the family upon whom all the other members depended. A married life was held in very great esteem. It was supposed to meet the favour of God. A married man was supposed to lead a virtuous, prosperous, and successful life, and to help others to marry was considered a very charitable act. Marriages took place at a very mature age, the minimum of marriageable age being fourteen, marriages under that age, so to speak, illegal. The only dowry which a wife carried from her parents to her husband's house was that of an earring which she put on her own body.

The lecturer was rewarded with frequent applause. He proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding, and to Professor Darmesteter for his attendance. The latter said he felt very thankful for the kindness shown him by the Parsee community ; and he offered his good wishes for their welfare.

Professor Darmesteter thanked the lecturer for his kind words regarding him, observing that he did not deserve the high compliments paid to him by Mr. Jivanjee. He said he had been too glad to show by his presence, in a silent way, being unable to speak Gujarati, his sincere gratitude for the kindness and ready assistance he had received at the hands of the Parsees. He gladly availed himself of the opportunity to express, however, inadequately, his deep feeling of sympathy with the efforts of the Parsees in the promotion of the Avesta literature, and his sincere wish for the general advancement of the community, which could hardly fail being soon realised by such students as Mr. Jivanjee. (Applause.)

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The following is the report of the Committee for the half-year ending the 31st December 1886, and which is to be submitted to the general meeting to be held in the Pavilion on Wednesday, the 9th February :—

The total number of members is 690, of whom 270 were resident on the 31st December, 1886. 50 new members were elected during the past half-year.

The following changes have taken place in the Committee during the past half-year :—

The Hon'ble L. H. Bayley has returned from England, and resumed his seat as president of the club. Col. W. Merriman and Major Beaver have retired from the committee, and Mr. Macrae has been elected as an additional member.

Cricket.—Owing to the excessive fall of rain in the early part of the season no steady practice was obtainable until August, a fact which militated considerably against the success of our eleven.

On the other hand the weather was most favourable to us whenever a match was played, and only once during the season were we obliged to abandon play owing to wet. Looking to results, the record is not satisfactory, showing 5 wins and 4 losses ; but the game was very popular with a large section of our members, as was evinced by the number of small afternoon and bank holiday matches that were organized.

Boating.—We are glad to report that boating is in a flourishing condition, and that there are many more rowing men than last season.

Three new boats have been added to the raft and are in great request, and new oars have been received from England for the four-oared boats. At the annual Poona Regatta, the " Challenge Fours" resulted in a win for the Bombay Gymkhana crew, consisting of :—

H. R. Pease.	C. W. Chitty (stroke).
H. C. Burder.	F. F. MacCartie (cox).
B. B. Deane.	

Polo.—Polo during the past half-year has kept up its position with regard to the number of players.

For the Bombay polo tournament there were seven entries, but the tournament was brought to a close by a sad accident, which prevented its being played out.

The Poona team won the cup, as neither the Central India Horse nor the Poona Horse teams cared to continue their contest.

The Bombay team, who entered for the Nizam's Cup at Hyderabad, were defeated by the Nizam's Palace team by one goal to love after a hard-fought game. We are glad to say there are twenty playing members, seven of whom are beginners since the Bombay Gymkhana tournament.

Lawn-Tennis.—Lawn-tennis continues most popular. No tournaments have taken place during the past half-year. The usual handicaps and tournaments will be played during the coming season.

The two new courts adjacent to the pavilion have been placed at the disposal of Ladies on Monday afternoons.

Bowls.—The game does not seem so popular as of old, but is still patronized by a few.

Golf.—Play has been suspended altogether in Bombay. A few members took part in the annual tournament at Nasik in the month of September, when the following prizes were carried off by Bombay:—

Nasik Cup	Mr. W. Murray.
Combination Cup	Mr. C. Merriman.
Silver Medal	Mr. W. Murray.

Racquets.—The court only meets with moderate support. The marker, Merwanjee, is still on the sick list, but the services of a substitute have been obtained.

The Silver Challenge Cup was competed for in the month of October, and carried off by Mr. Gell.

The Minnesingers continue to use the pavilion for practice, and have given most enjoyable smoking concerts during the past half-year.

Members are reminded that the election for the Committee for the year 1887 will take place at the general meeting to be held on Wednesday, the 9th day of February, 1887.

A statement of assets and liabilities and balance sheet for the half-year are attached.

G. I. P. R. GYMKHANA SPORTS, PAREL.

The dull locality of Parel was a scene of attraction on Saturday afternoon last, on the occasion of the annual Christmas treat given to the children of the European and Eurasian employés of the G. I. P. Railway workshops at Parel and those belonging to the Locomotive Department stationed at Bombay, combined with the annual athletic sports held by the members of the Mechanics' Institute of the G. I. P. Railway at Parel on the same occasion. The whole affair was a complete success, owing to the strenuous efforts of the manager, Mr. J. G. Boorman, assisted by Mr. G. E. Harford, with the kind aid tendered by Mr. Jackson, the Locomotive Superintendent of the Railway Company, and his assistant, Mr. Trevithick. For the occasion the large open space of ground at the back of the Mechanics' buildings of the Company was utilised, on one side of which was erected a large pavilion, tastefully decorated, for the reception of the visitors, adjoining which was a place specially prepared for dancing, covered with canvas, and another portion set apart for refreshments. The band of the G. I. P. Volunteers, under the supervision of their bandmaster, Mr. Clyne, was also present. The visitors were very strongly represented, nearly every family of the employés with their children, besides other friends who had been invited for the occasion. The sports commenced at 2 p.m. precisely ; the programme was an attractive one, and and consisted of twenty-four events, eight of which was devoted to the children, and the remainder to the members of the Gymkhana of the Railway Company. Two of the events enumerated, that of the " native women chatty race" and the " tug-of-war," were not competed for. Throughout the evening the several events caused a great deal of amusement, especially the Siamese Twin race, the obstacle races, and the donkey race. Mr. Barnett, the Agent of the Company, with Mrs. Barnett, attended the amusements throughout the evening.

At 4 p.m. the children, numbering about two hundred, repaired to the pavilion, where several long tables were spread groaning under the weight of Christmas cheer. These, however, were soon put out of sight by the youngsters. Much praise is due for the admirable manner in which Mrs. Pickel managed the treat, and the kind and affable manner in which she provided light refreshments to the visitors. At the conclusion of the sports, the Christmas tree presents were distributed to the children by Mrs. Barnett, assisted by several of the male members of the Railway Company. The presents were beautiful, and each one received a suitable one according to her or his age. After the distribution of the presents, the whole of the party retired to the dancing ground, which was illuminated with the electric light. Through the superintendence Mr. Alfred Duggan, the light proved a success, and dancing was kept up for a length of time during the night to the strains of the band of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers, who discoursed the dance music in a most efficient manner throughout the evening's entertainment. Every one who visited the sports appeared evidently much pleased and satisfied.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 11th instant :—

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 31st December requesting sanction to the purchase of three boats for surveying purposes and one as a standby to issue when boats are under repair, and furnishing the following estimate of cost, viz :

3 boats	16'-3" long	5'-4" beam and	3 ft.	Rs. 300 each	Rs.	900
1 „	22'-0" „	5'-6" „	3 „		„	350
					Total Rs.	1,250

The Engineer states that all the boats at his disposal are very old, and it has frequently happened that surveys have had to be postponed as boats were not available, having been laid up for repairs.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as a charge against Flotilla. Four of the existing boats which are most worn out should be disposed of.

Submitted letter from the Commissioner of Police to the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department (No. 4185, dated 4th October), suggesting that a suitable site be secured on Elphinstone State for a Central Police station in this quarter. Submitted memo. in the Marine Department (No. 401 S, dated 13th October), forwarding the above letter for any remarks the Trustees may have to offer.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 23rd December, forwarding tracing showing how the accommodation required for the Police station could be provided.

Read minutes of the Land Committee. The chairman minutes as follows :—We should, I think, send the tracings to Government to show the area which would probably be required. I think that we should inform Government that (unless we hear that there is no idea of taking up the site for the purpose proposed by the Commissioner of Police) the Trustees will reserve the site marked green measuring 159 feet 6 inch by 95=1,683 11/18 square yards for three months, and that the conditions would be the same as to ordinary tenants, *i.e.*, a 50 years' lease at the following rates per square yard per annum :—For first 10 years Rs. 1¼. For next 10 years Rs. 1½. For remaining 30 years Rs. 2¼

Resolution.—The recommendations of the chairman in his minute, dated 3rd instant, are approved and should be acted upon. The Trustees assume that the site now suggested would be instead of the one which they understand was proposed by a committee in October 1883.

Read memo. from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department (No. 510 S, dated 5th January) forwarding a letter addressed to Government by the pastor of the M. E. Church, in which he asks for a grant-in-aid of the funds of the Seamen's Rest, and enquiring whether the two Seamen's Reading and Recreation Rooms, near the Prince's Dock (one in connection with the Church of England and the other under the auspices of the Methodist Church) are necessary, and whether the Port Trustees contribute anything to the support of either of them.

Resolution.—A reply should be sent that the Trustees do not recognise the claims of religious communities to special advantages on Port Trust property, and this not only because under the Port Trust Act grants-in-aid of institutions, such as are referred to, could not legally be made, but because the Trustees think that it would for other reasons be unadvisable to make them. Under these circumstances the Trust does not contribute to the support of either of the institutions mentioned, nor are the Trustees in a position to say whether they are necessary ; but from what they have heard they have reason for believing that both institutions have been productive of good results.

Read Government Resolution in the Marine Department (No. 7, dated 10th January) communicating the following telegram received from the Government of India :—Port Trust Loan. The Government of India regret " they cannot alter the terms as to repayment of the Loan. The whole conditions of the Loan cannot be considered otherwise than very favourable. Letter follows."

Resolution 23.—To await the promised letter.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 8th Jan. 1887.	For week ending 8th Jan. 1886.
Vessels piloted into harbour	14	19
„ „ out of „	20	14
„ transported „	10	11
„ attended to „	none.	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 7th Jan. 1887.	For week ending 7th Jan. 1886.
Vessels entered	5	9
„ left	8	8
„ remaining in Dock	10	14

MADRAS.

Madras Imports and Exports.—The total value of imports last month was Rs. 43,80,944, showing an increase in merchandise of Rs. 12,18,610, and in bullion of Rs. 52,909 over the corresponding period of last year. The total value of exports was Rs. 2,240,777, showing a decrease in merchandise of Rs. 9,46,202, and an increase in specie of Rs. 1,50,000. The amount of customs collected was Rs. 69,161, showing an increase of Rs. 23,987. The number of vessels engaged was 84, the import tonnage 67,636, and the export tonnage 68,870. The amount of harbour dues collected was Rs. 18,190.

Death of the Widow of Late Rev. John Anderson.—The death is announced of the relict of one of the most remarkable men whom Madras has known—the late Rev. John Anderson, of the Free Church Mission. This devout missionary came to Madras in 1837, and laboured in the field in which the Rev. Dr. Miller, C.I.E., the Principal of the Christian College, has since distinguished himself, until 1855, when he died at Madras. His achievements as a missionary in this Presidency are well-known, and no man's death was more regretted than was his. A biographer of his, writing shortly after his death, alluded to his work in Madras as follows :—" The organization of the General Assembly's Institution, the communication of a sound practical and thoroughly Christian education to the youth of Madras and the provinces ; the first really effective and systematic efforts made to reach the caste population ; the upheaval from its very foundation of the entire community by the conversion of respectable caste Native youths ; the settlement, in so far as this Mission was concerned, of the vexed question of caste in the Native Churches which prevails to such a lamentable extent in Southern India ; the establishment of liberty of conscience for the Hindoo by appeals to British Law ; the operations of the Mission among the caste females of the Presidency ; the founding and building up in faith and holiness of the Native Church ; and lastly the training up of a Native agency, teachers, catechists, students, preachers, and ministers, to labour among their own countrymen,—all these are topics of the deepest interest in connection with the labours of Mr. Anderson in India."—*Madras Times.*

THE POLICE IN BURMA.

The *Pioneer* writes :—" The experiment of having two district bodies of Indian Police in Burma—the Police Levies and the "Military Police"—had to be abandoned some weeks ago owing to the growing unpopularity of the latter service among the sepoys who had enlisted in it. These men, mostly highly trained soldiers who had volunteered from regular regiments, found that while the Levies had Military officers to look after their interest and control them generally, they themselves were under Civilian officers entirely, and the majority of these, too, unacquainted with the classes of men placed under them. A sepoy in a Native Regiment is so well cared for by his officers as a rule that he feels very quickly any change which places him at the mercy of men who do not understand his peculiarities ; and this was just what occured in Burma. The Military Police looked with envious eyes at their brothers in the Levies, and, when opportunity served, were not slow to express their grievance. In a few months it became clear that with this discontent among those who had enlisted it would be almost impossible to secure a steady supply of recruits, for every mail must have carried to village homes in the Punjab warnings against enlistment in anything but the Levies. In respect to native regiments serving in Burma it became notorious that not a sepoy would try his fortune in the Police when the time came for the return to India : the men say that the Military Police were so weakly officered that they were really Nobody's Children, and that service under such conditions would be far from satisfactory. As it became apparent that not only would a large number of recruits be needed annually to keep the Police up to the sanctioned strength ; but that several thousand more would have to be added at once to the Force, the authorities at Mandalay prudently decided to abolish all distinction between the Levies and the inferior service, and to have Police battalions for each district, with Military officers as Commandant and Assistant Commandants, the Civil District Superintendent of Police having nothing whatever to say to the discipline and drill of the men. This was a wise step to take ; and now that orders have been issued for the raising of 4,000 men in India, we shall probably see good recruits electing for service in Burma. Next April, too, when the reliefs begin, the regiments serving in the Irawaddy Valley will doubtless furnish 2,000 volunteers required in addition, and these men will be particularly valuable, as most of them will have had experience in bush-fighting. The men now being recruited in India will also be sent to Burma more thoroughly equipped than was the case last summer, as the Military and not the Civil authorities are this time undertaking the business. A fixed scale of equipment has been drawn up, and we shall hear no more of men parading without shoes or of being sent up the Irawaddy without ammunition in their pouches. We hope, too, that the mistake of sending them in large numbers to Upper Burma without British officers to look after them on boardship will not be repeated. The plan now adopted is to make 100 the company unit to be dealt with. As each 100 men are raised, they are clothed and equipped and sent straight away to Rangoon, whence they are drafted to the Districts where they are to serve. So many important interest depend on the efficiency of the Indian Police battalions in Burma that the Government are bound to see that the splendid material at their disposal is properly utilised. The measures now taken, particularly the officering by selected Military officers and the careful equipment of the sepoys, seem calculated to make these battalions equal as regards the guerilla warfare in Burma, to the regular regiments now misemployed in prosecuting it.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 14th January, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·928
Temperature of the Air	72·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·5
Dew Point	61·7
Relative humidity of Air	·692
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	79·7
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	66·1
General Directions of Wind.*	N, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	85

* From midnight to midnight.

THE MINISTER OF HYDERABAD.

An " Itinerant Madrasee" gives the following sketch of the Nawab Salar Jung in the *Pioneer* :—

Salar Jung is a charming host. He enters readily and cheerfully into the questions of the day, is prepared to give all legitimate information upon topics more particularly connected with Hyderabad, evinces a keen sympathy with the sufferings of the "benighted Presidency," and entertains with an indiscriminate munificence that recalls the once famous " open houses" of the grandees of Madras. He is possessed of a magnificent memory, and a fine aptitude for the conduct of affairs. When one recollects the enormous responsibilities thrust upon his youthful shoulders, and is acquainted with the manner in which those responsibilities are discharged, one may fairly anticipate in the years to come a plenteous harvest from the promise of his early manhood. Young as he is, the consensus of public opinion points with overwhelming weight to the son of Sir Salar Jung as the best, if not the only, man to fill the distinguished office of his distinguished father. The Europeans are unanimous in his favour. Among the natives he has a large influential following. All the officials of light and leading are on his side. The men who have laboured for years at the mighty task of reforming the administration, and who have laboured not in vain, cast in their lot with one whose incorruptibility no one can honestly assail. The scandalous stories of his misappropriation of State funds fall heedlessly on the ears of those who know. The Minister has never condescended to contradict the libel, for contradiction were a work of supererogation. Whatever be his faults, the Resident and the Viceroy are aware that the personal honour of the Minister is safe in the Minister's own keeping. The greatest of modern native statesmen died in debt. The Nizam would pay a touching and well-earned tribute of respect to the memory of Sir Salar Jung if he were, as in honour bound he is, to free the son from the trammels of a burthen which the father incurred in and for the State on whose behalf he worked so well and so faithfully died. Let me add that not a word of this escaped the Minister's lips during my visit. My information upon this point, as on various matters too delicate to discuss with the Minister himself, was culled from other, though no less reliable, sources. It would be foolish to pretend that Salar Jung is a paragon of political capacity, or is free from those defects which run through the disposition and the characters of most men. For his own sake I should be glad to see him somewhat more systematic, and not quite so prone to rely upon his intuitive keenness of perception. I should be glad if, without in any way limiting his frank familiarity with Englishmen, he indulged more freely in intercourse with his own fellow-subjects. He is by no means inaccessible to the people ; for I never knew so high an officer of the State more disposed to see all men at all times. The benevolence of his own disposition protects him against the supercilious treatment of the poor. Yet it were wise not to discard too suddenly the ceremonies and the institutions of our fathers—not to walk too far in advance of the national progress. In many of the affairs of this life, personal predilection tends to expediency ; private taste must often bow to public wants ; the Durbars of an older generation may be wearisome pageantry. But the spirit of modern scepticism cannot yet afford to despise the stubborn prejudices of custom. Men schooled in the stern, uncompromising punctiliousness of the father would like to see the son continue in those foot-prints which stretch in such long unbroken procession through the career of the late Sir Salar Jung. I write with all respect to the present Minister. No one wishes him more heartily than I do a prolonged and successful triumph over the obstacles of petty jealousies and cruel intrigue. He has a splendid vista before him, and to-day, almost the beginning of a new year, I wish him God-speed on the journey of his political life.

I saw Salar Jung under trying circumstances. An inexplicable coldness had interrupted a warm and tender friendship : and the Nizam and the Minister found suddenly that a great gulf had somehow sprung into existence between them and threatened to sunder once for all the familiarity of boyhood and of manhood. It was not possible for me to ascertain the true reason for the estrangement between Sovereign and servant. The air was thick with rumour, and there was plenty of gossip to feast the imagination upon ; but one thing was very certain, that the Minister deeply felt the severance of the ties which bound him to his master. Salar Jung spoke often to me of his Highness the Nizam, and on each occasion I was struck with the tone of singular affection which pervaded every mention of the Nizam's name. I am satisfied that the devotion of the Minister to his Prince is based upon a deep and unalterable foundation of personal love. And though I had no opportunity of judging for myself what were his Highness's sentiments, one who knew the Nizam well, and who for many years has watched over and trained the development of his character, assured me that Salar Jung was the one and only one person for whom he had ever seen the Nizam evince affection. With such materials to work upon, a reconciliation should be not only easy, but should be lasting. And those who have the best interests of the State at heart will unite in healing and fomenting a friendship with which nothing should have interfered. In the union of Nizam and Minister I see the surest safeguard for the progress and prosperity of the people. The Nizam is clearly entitled to participate in the conduct of affairs. Nor does Salar Jung deny this. It is impossible to avoid the suspicion that intrigue has been afoot seeking to establish jealousy and distrust. Knowing as I do the Minister's feelings, I cannot account legitimately for the continuance of a breach between him and the Nizam. Lord Dufferin's scheme of giving an English Private Secretary to the Nizam is a wise one ; and I disclose no trust when I say that I know it has met with the approval of the wisest heads in the State. Both Sovereign and Minister are young ; Both need some guidance for a time. Wise counsels inculcate business habits and allay irritation : and the impartial unselfishness of an English gentleman will labour honestly to effect a reconciliation between the Nizam and his Minister. With a complete concord between the two, the welfare of the State is assured. There has been a steady advance in material progress ; and stout hearts and clear heads still toil at the good work that testifies to the magnificent genius of Sir Salar Jung. Advance cannot be very rapid. It is best it should not be so. Reform to succeed needs shrewd observation and a nice capacity to gauge the wants of the people. It is a work of time. Education cannot spring of a night, nor law courts strike root in a day. The customs and prejudices of the nation have to be met and counteracted. A beginning has been made, and in the right direction. The Educational Department is under the direction of Mr. Syed Ali Bilgrami, B. A. and A.R.S.M. This gentleman is a specialist who has been educated in England, and the Nizam is to be congratulated on so valuable an official. Like so many of his Highness's subjects, Mr. Syed Ali is the possessor of most courteous and insinuating address. I seriously think of petitioning Mr. Bourke to send some of the gentlemen who serve under him to learn manners from Hyderabad.

MILITARY EXECUTION AT LUCKNOW.

Private Flaxman, of the 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, who was some time since found guilty by a General Court martial of the wilful murder, on the 9th September last, of Sergeant Carmody, Ranikhet, was, on Monday last, publicly executed on the Brigade Parade-ground at Lucknow. The prisoner was brought down from Ranikhet some weeks ago, and has been in durance in the Military Prison and Regimental Cells pending the confirmation of the capital sentence of the Court-martial by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and its approval by his Excellency the Governor-General. The absence of Sir Frederick Roberts in Upper Burma entailed some delay, but final orders for the man's execution having at length been received by the Military Authorities, the capital sentence was directed to be carried out. During the time that has elapsed since the promulgation of the Court's finding, its confirmation by superior authority, and the resolve to leave the prisoner for execution,—we, *Lucknow Express*, understand that he appeared to think some loophoel for his escape from death would yet occur. His demeanour has throughout been characterised rather by indifference than penitence, and to the last he protested his innocence of the crime of which he was found clearly guilty. Indeed, there was not a shadow of doubt in the minds of those who listened to the very voluminous evidence given in Court, that Flaxman was unquestionably the man who shot the unfortunate Sergeant. On this point there appears to be no difference of opinion, and although his counsel (Mr. G. O. Man) made a clever and very painstaking defence, it was but the effort of a resolute " forlorn hope,"—very argumentative, but not carrying conviction with it, and the Court at once sent aside the premises on which Counsel's arguments on behalf of his client were based.

At eight o'clock on Monday, a signal gun intimated that the mournful parade was being prepared for, and shortly before nine the melancholy procession set out for the scene of execution. The prisoner was conveyed to the parade-ground in a cart with two warders and the Chaplain with him, and an escort of the Leicestershire Regiment in charge. All the troops of the garrison were drawn up on the ground, forming three sides of a square, the scaffold (which had been erected by the Engineering Department during the night) forming the fourth side or back-ground of the parade. The General and his Staff arrived shortly before the prisoner. About 200 yards distant from the square the convict alighted from the cart, and with his coffin on the hearse just in front of him, preceded by the Band of the 2nd Leicestershire Regiment playing the "Dead March in Saul," he marched into the square and up to the gallows. When at the foot of the scaffold, the Brigade-Major read the Court-martial sentence and warrant ; the prisoner's arms were tied, and he was conducted up the steps of the gallows,—the black-cap was put on, the noose adjusted, and the bolt drawn. There was an eight feet drop. His neck was dislocated, and death must have been instantaneous. The Chaplain remained with him to the last, reading prayers, and exhorting him to confess. To the last, however, he persisted in protesting his innocenc. The troops were then marched past the gallows and dismissed to barracks. After being allowed to hang for twenty minutes the body was taken down and conveyed to the cemetery, where it was interred without military honours, the Chaplain reading portions of the Burial Service.

A considerable number of people from the Civil Lines, as well as many natives, were present—an interval of some five hundred yards separating them from the scaffold. The morbid curiosity which could impel so many people to attend to witness so tragic a spectacle is certainly not creditable to our modern civilization. It must be mentioned that the arrangements made by the Military Authorities for the execution were complete and everything in connection therewith was carried out in a most orderly and decorous manner. Whether it is advisable, however, to permit the civilian public to witness these military executions is open to question. On this occasion there must have been some thousands of natives present ; although we are pleased to know that the base of the scaffold was so completely closed in, that any dying struggles—had there been any—were invisible to the gaping crowd.

There was a report current—that there had been card-playing or casting of lots as to who should shoot the Sergeant. Private Flaxman denied utterly that there is any truth in this statement.

MATRIMONIAL AGENTS IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* gives an account of a curious case which was recently heard at the Palais de Justice :—It was a case of obtaining money under false pretences, the false pretences being contemplated matrimony. But here the likeness between it and the dozens I have seen unravelled by the same court ended. It was not a young swindler who had borrowed money under the pretext of marrying an heiress. It was not a matrimonial agency that had got some old fool into its net by promising him the hand of a countess or duchess. It was neither the ordinary fare of the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, nor a fanciful and amusing chapter from Paul de Kock. It was a down right and unadulterated scene from the " M. de Pourceaugnac" of Moliere.

I textually quote the two letters upon which the prosecution was founded :—" My dear friend,—I have been a widower for some time, and begin to have enough of it. Try, therefore, to find me a wife. I trust entirely to your good taste. I am long in the tooth, and have no right to be particular. Do not forget to tell my intended who I am and what I am. I know there are women who do not like publicans (*marchands de vin*), and that there are others who have never succeeded in getting to like Saumur (M. Guignard meant the town itself, and not the sparkling white wine that is named after it), in proof whereof the wife of the judge's secretary, who died last year.—Yours, Guignard."

In answer to this epistle, M. Guignard received by return of post the following :—" Dear friend,—I have the very thing you want. Come to Paris immediately. A widow. You'll be able to talk to her ' of her and of him,' your two dear departed. The widow is 30, and has 150,000 francs of her own besides an aunt and a mother with expectations to the tune of 300,000 francs. Chaste as a nun. Pray pay attention to what I tell you. No nonsense in case you should take Mdme. Vissac for a drive. Her motto is . . . . ." (I cannot well translate the motto, but it was to the effect that Mdme. Vissac must have the marriage lines in her pocket before she would allow so much as a kiss.) Then the letter went on :—" I'll treat you as a friend, and only ask you 5 per cent. commission on her fortune. I forgot to tell you that the late Vissac was a commission agent. *Accours.*—Yours very devotedly, Chantarel." M. Guignard did not want telling twice. He packed a portmanteau, and took the express to the capital

Had M. Guignard been less of a gull than he was he might have been surprised at not being invited to his intended's apartments—of course under the ægis of a gooseberry. But he never asked himself the question, and was quite content to be introduced by his friend at the omnibus waiting room opposite the Madeleine. Delighted with his friend's choice he invited Mdme. Vissac to dinner for the next day. She came, accompanied by a friend, also a widow, who had already in a previous interview been loud in her praises, and had given the most satisfactory references with regard to her monetary position. A third lady, with an aristocratic-sounding name, confirmed all that the second had said. And from that moment Guignard, with Mdme. de Vissac and Lepetit, went out to dine, to the theatres ; in short, did the town and its lions thoroughly. Guignard spared no expense. After a few days of this delightful existence, Mdme. Lepetit hinted that the betrothal should take place, and advised Guignard with regard to the little present customary on such occasions. " A mere trifle, you know ; a ring of two or three hundred francs. Don't try to give her anything very magnificent ; you'll never come up to the things she has got in her own jewel case."

When taken to the jeweller to choose, Mdme. Vissac selected a bracelet and a pretty diamond-crusted gold purse, amounting in all to 1,200 fr. Somewhat suspicious, Guignard nevertheless accompanied the ladies the following day to the Louvre, where they purchased gloves and nicknacks to the tune of 80fr. Still Guignard continued to escort them about, until warned by a friend (not Chantarel) that he was being victimised. Then he lodged a sworn information against the three. They were acquitted, on the plea that Mdle. Vissac was quite ready to marry Guignard, that she herself had never stated the amount of her fortune, and that her friends had grossly exaggerated. So far so good. The President, who asked Guignard how much he was out of pocket, thought the sum of 5,000fr., including the presents of the bracelet, purse, gloves, &c., not a very extravagant sum for an attempt at matrimony. Guignard looked very woebegone, but the tribunal evidently treated the whole affair as a joke, and, honestly speaking, I have seen less amusing pieces at the Palais Royal.

I have missed for some little time the advertisements of the matrimonial agencies ; but this will give them a fillip, and there is no doubt that they will take advantage of it. Really and truly they are more honest than the interlopers who by the score occupy themselves about marriages in France. Of course, I exclude family lawyers, in the provinces and in the capital, a considerable part of whose income is derived in that way. They, however, do not charge a commission upon the marriage portion, but reckon it in the fee for drafting the settlements. If people, young or old, cannot choose for themselves, it is better to trust to them, for should they practise deception at least in one respect, they would expose themselves to grave consequences on the part of the professional authorities. They would probably not give a written or verbal guarantee as to the lady's virtue, but one may well doubt whether Guignard is not convinced by now that such a guarantee, even if authentic, may be too dearly bought.

The question remains, why should not people choose for themselves in France ? Guignard, though by no means an Apollo or Adonis, would have found no difficulty of mating in the town where he resides. Many a portionless girl would have been glad of him, and there may have been widows, even a little provided for, who would not have said nay. It is very strange that Frenchmen, who, when marriage is out of the question, are by no means backward in certain proproposals, become the veriest idiots when they want to make an honest offer. And it is upon this timidity that the adventurers as well as the matrimonial agencies speculate.

SIR ROBERT CHRISTISON AS AN ORATOR.

It is mentioned in the " Life of Sir Robert Christison," lately published, that at a dinner following the laying the foundation stone of the Edinburgh Observatory, Dr. Playfair presided ; and at a certain stage some one suggested to a Colonel Smith that he ought to propose the health of the chairman. The Colonel was not an orator, and his presence of mind deserted him when he got on his feet :—" Accordingly he broke down at the outset and subsided at once in a startling peroration, ' Gentlemen,' said he, ' I have the honour to propose a toast which I am sure you will all be delighted to drink. This is the health of our most distinguished chairman, Professor Playfair. (Prolonged applause.) Professor Playfair, gentleman, is a man—is a man—Gentlemen, Professor Playfair—Professor Playfair, gentlemen, I say, gentlemen, Professor Playfair is a man who—a man—Professor Playfair is a man, gentlemen—is a man who—who—who, I say again, gentlemen, Professor Playfair—by God, gentlemen, Professor Playfair is a man to go even to hell with !' A short pause of horror, a universal peal of laughter, and a round of hearty applause, successfully followed this unprecedented harangue. Then came a silence of deep curiosity to know if Playfair would take it up. But Playfair had been fairly pleased, and was not taken aback. 'Gentlemen,' he replied, 'I have to thank you very much for your cordial concurrence in the toast which you have just paid me the compliment of drinking. But I know not where to find words adequate to express the acknowledgments due from me to the gallant Colonel for the very uncommon proof he has given of his regard and affection for me. We have heard of many instances in history of great attachment between friend and friend. But the gallant officer has surpassed them all. For, in the history of the world, I am not aware of any man, since the days of Pylades and Orestes, having been willing to accompany his friend—to the place which he has mentioned.' "

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 15.

A RISE of 1-16d. per oz. in Bar Silver to 47d. is the only movement noted in Reuter's financial telegram from London of yesterday's date, Consols remaining at 100⅞ and French Reutes in Paris at 110.

In the Mincing Lane markets yesterday there was no alteration, but Wheat in Liverpool comes 1d. per cental lower.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, except for Surats, of which the day's sales were put at 1,200 bales out of a total of Rs. 10,000. Spot prices were unchanged, but Americans to arrive were 1-32d. lower for January-February, 1-64d. in all other positions. To-day's report is steady, Surats still firm, sales 8,000 bales, including 700 Surats, prices unaltered in every instance. From New York Futures were reported 5 points lower in yesterday's message, but to-day have recovered the 1 point to 9·81 against 9½ cents per lb for Ready.

From the figures which we give below, it will be apparent that the Receipts at the American ports still continue to gain on the last season, the excess during the past week having been 36,000 bales, and on the total to date 157,000 bales. This does not of course necessarily represent a like increase in the ultimate crop, as owing to a decrease in the interior stocks and a diminution in the overland movement, the actual quantity of Cotton in sight on 10th December, according to the *New York Financial Chronicle*, was 43,000 bales less than on the corresponding day of last year. Making all allowance for that, however, the crop on present figures seems more likly to be over than under 6½ millions. The Liverpool figures show a decrease in the total visible supply for all Europe of 30,000 bales for the week, but it is still 169,000 bales more than the same day last year. The Liverpool stock on the other hand has increased 38,000 bales on the week, and now stands 188,000 bales above the corresponding day of 1886. This as we know is the result of the heavy shipments of Americans to Liverpool, 378,000 bales more having been shipped to that port this season than last, while to the Continent the increase is only 9,000 bales.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Week's receipts	142,000	106,000	131,000
" exports to U. K.	86,000	50,000	121,000
" " Cont.	84,000	47,000	39,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,001,000	3,847,000	3,932,800
" exports to U. K. "	1,583,000	1,20,200	1,558,000
" Cont. "	1,072,000	1,083,000	1,037,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,000,000	1,107,000	946,000
Saturday's receipts	19,000	19,000	15,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 14th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds	3,250,000	3,081,320	3,176,810
" " Surats	271,000	153,040	315,530

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	766,000	578,600	723,500
" London	11,000	18,000	44,000
American Afloat	260,000	227,000	325,000
East Indian "	27,000	22,000	21,000
	1,064,000	845,600	1,113,500
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¼d.	5 1-16d.	5⅝d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4d.	4 3-16d.	4⅜d.
Difference	1¼d.	⅞d.	1¼d.

Our local market for the staple keeps dull to a degree. Some business has been done in Ready Julgaum at Rs 178, and in stapled Oomras at Rs. 185 to Rs. 187, but for future delivery we hear of no purchases by exporters. Native dealers are reported to have bought Good Bhownuggers for May at Rs. 181 and Rs. 182, Good Ginned Broach for April at Rs. 207 and Rs. 208, and for March delivery at Rs. 209. Bengals are very full, and although pressed for sale find few buyers. We quote :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals, Jan.	Rs. 139 to Rs. 140	Rs. 149 to Rs. 150	Rs. 161
Broach .. March	209	..	..
Dhollera .. April	181	186	196

WHEAT is weaker for future delivery, but practically unchanged for ready. Sellers, however, are few in any position. Quoted rates are :—

		Old.		New.	
Fine Pessy	Rs.	4-8-6	Rs.	4-7-6	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	"	4-7-6	"	4-6-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-5	"	.....	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	1-2	"	4-2	"

In SEEDS there is no noteworthy change.

The arrivals of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	8,239	bales.
Wheat	32,411	cwts.
Linseed	3,263	"
Rapeseed	357	"
Gingelly	9,675	"

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged. No fresh charters are reported to-day, nor for the matter of that any engagements of importance.

EXCHANGE.—There has been very little doing in Sterling to-day, and for all practical purposes rates are just where they closed yesterday, the Banks perhaps a shade more willing sellers. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 31-32 to 1/6d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 15-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 1-16d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 6 7-32d.	"
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·92½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is the turn weaker again, Fours having receded to Rs. 96½, Fours-and-a-half to Rs. 100½.

SHARES continue exceedingly quiet. In Spining Mills a decline of Rs. 5 is quoted in Orientals and Western India. Luckmidas Khimjee is down to Rs. 750. Bombay-Burma Trading Co's. shares have improved to Rs. 2.775 first and Rs. 695 second issue.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	23½ ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	155
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	10,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£59-10
National Bank of India	37,330	250		5 pct.	110xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

A bar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	–	1,090
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	930
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	225
ellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	445xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
ombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	610
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	120
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,325
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 80	1,725
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 95	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	260
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	–	97½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	415
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	112½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	365xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	580
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	600

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	41

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	870
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	–	1,100
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insuran Co.	250	5,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	–	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	103
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	620
Bellary S.& W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	..	380
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	885
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	–	150
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	790
New issues	3,000	125	–	Rs. 125	180
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	665
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	620
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	630
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	880
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	..				..
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	685
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	665
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	162½
Hindustan Mills	1,832	1,000	1,000	..	890
Hinganghat Mill Co Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.s.	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 25	830
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,410
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	620
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	50	Rs. 45	1127½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	930
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	825
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	10	Rs. 5	144
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,800
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	610
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1222½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	187½
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,470
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	–	420½
algaum Cotton Clean Ning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	65
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		280
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	805
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	540
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	..	145
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	80
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	875
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	890
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1000	...	1,270
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,285
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	–	700
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	350
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	240
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	485
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750
Lukmidas Khimji S. W. Co			1,0	...	750

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

TUESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 1887.

1.—*Candidates for Degrees are requested to be in the University Library at 3 p.m. precisely to robe, and have their places assigned them.*

2.—*Graduates are requested to be in the University Library at 4-15 p.m. precisely to robe, and have their places assigned them.*

N.B.—Graduates who propose to attend are requested to give previous notice to that effect.

3.—*The Senate are requested to be in the University Library by 4-45 p m.*

4.—*Visitors will alight from their Carriages under the Porch of the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University.*

5.—*Procession.—At 5-15 p.m. the Procession of the Honourable the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows will enter the Hall, when all present will rise and remain standing until the Honourable the Vice-Chancellor has taken his seat.*

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

I.—FELLOWS.

In order of precedence.

(Juniors first.)

The Principal, College of Science.
The Principal, Deccan College.
The Principal, Elphinstone College.
The Principal, Grant Medical College.
The Educational Inspector, Central Division.
The Director of Public Instruction.
The Members of the Legislative Council:
The Judges of the High Court.
The Members of the Council of Bombay.
The Bishop of Ascalon and Vicar Apostolic, Bombay.
The Bishop of Bombay.
The Chief Justice.
The Commander-in-Chief.

II.—UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

The Board of Accounts.
The Registrar.
The Syndics in Civil Engineering.
The Syndics in Medicine.
The Syndics in Law.
The Syndics in Arts.
The Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering.
The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
The Dean of the Faculty of Law.
The Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

6.—*The Honourable the Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their seats, then will follow on behalf of Candidates for a degree—*

The Supplication by the Dean of the Faculty in which they graduate.

The passing of a Grace by the Senate for their admission to the Degree.

Their Presentation by the Dean to the Honourable the Vice-Chancellor; and

Their Admission to the Degree by the Honourable the Vice-Chancellor.

7.—*The Registrar will read the Syndicate's Report of the proceedings of the University during the past year.*

8.—*The Honourable the Vice-Chancellor will deliver an Address.*

9.—*The Honourable the Vice-Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.*

10—*Retiring Procession.—The assembly will rise and remain standing until the retiring Procession of the Honourable the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows has left the Hall.*

By order,
P. PETERSON, *D.Sc.,*
University Registrar.

Bombay, 15th *January,* 1887.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,' a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT LONDON, ENGLAND,
"AGENTS WANTED."

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A. 141—12—13—Holt's Fancy Dress Costumes for Gentle men and Ladies.
141— —14—Locksley Hall, Sixty years after—Alfred Lord Tennyson.
112—38—39—A selection from the Correspondence of Abraham Hayward, Q. C.—Edited by H. E. Carlisle.
203— —11—The Crescent and the Cross.—E. Warburton.
B. 14—21—A Woman's Will—F. H. Burnett.
21—22—Fatal Zero—P. Fitzgerald, M.A.
34—24—Bruston's Bayou—J. Habberton.
55—28—Thirlby Hall—W. E. Norris.
66—23—My Strange Wife—P. Russell.
93— 9—How to be happy though married—by the Graduate in the University of Matrimony.
93—10—Roland Blake—S. W. Mitchell, M.D.
93—11—13—Humorous Masterpieces.—Edited by E. T. Mason.

MR. N H. GUEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

AS IMPORTERS OF
PIANOFORTES,

WE HAVE JUDGED it best to find two thoroughly competent and reliable manufacturers, one English and one German, and to stick to them. We do not say for a moment that no other maker is capable of turning out equally good work, but we have satisfied ourselves that the work of these is sound and excellent, and so with the help of the mutual adulation ticket we get along harmoniously. It is an arrangement which commends itself to us in many ways: by focusing our very considerable orders in this way, we secure the position of very firm buyers, and both expect and receive considerations which place us well in front of competition. Again, it is a decided satisfaction to confine one's dealings to a class of goods, which we know will reflect credit upon our recommendation, and content buyers. In the case of the renowned Stuttgart manufacturers, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, when we see the public affectionately cautioned not to mistake them for an obscure opposition Schiedmayer, without any SOEHNE (as if there was the faintest chance of their doing so), we feel that our acknowledgments are due for the gratis advertisement, and are all the better satisfied with our German choice.

As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by puffing his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ART POTTERY.

WE HAVE RECEIVED our new Consignment of Real Dresden, Crown Derby, Doulton and Limoges Porcelain. An inspection is invited.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SASSOON—January 14, at Brighton, Flora, relict of the late David Sassoon of Bombay.—(By telegram).

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HIGHT—January 13, on Thursday, at Dharwar, the wife of G. A. Hight, Forest Department, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEAN—January 6, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of A Bean, Esq. Postal Department, of a daughter.

MELLIS—January 7, at Madras, the wife of J W Mellis, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CORBETT—NESTOR—At "St. John's in the Wilderness,' Naini Tal, by the Rev G T Dennis, M A, Senior Chaplain, Christopher Edward Corbett, Assistant Superintendent, R M S, to Ellen Mary, daughter of Mr W R Nester, of Naini Tal.

DEATHS.

COOPER—January 14, at Allahabad, the wife of A D Cooper, Medical Department.

DOUGLAS—January 11, at Umballa, Edward Ronald Douglas, C I E, late Deputy Director-General of the Post Office of India.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1887.

THE meeting which the High Sheriff has convened for this afternoon to consider the steps that should be taken for celebrating the Queen's Jubilee will give the public of Bombay an opportunity of taking their due part in a demonstration which until the other day people seemed content to leave in the hands of the Corporation. We look, indeed, to the public as represented in this meeting to do far more effectually and far more appropriately work which it seems to us the Corporation has unnecessarily and very unwisely taken upon itself. It is to be hoped that the fact that the Corporation has with a light heart voted away eighty thousand rupees for some unknown memorial of the Jubilee will not deter individual citizens from contributing with due liberality to the necessities of the occasion. This, of course, is the danger which the Corporation have brought within reach by their well meant but uncalculating and ill-considered vote of last Friday. People with an inclination to keep their rupees in their pockets might find it easy enough to plead as an excuse for doing so that their representatives in the Corporation have already, in their behalf, voted a handsome contribution towards the expenses of the celebration and that nothing more remains for them to do. This is one aspect of the case, which we hope will not be too plainly brought out in the proceedings of this afternoon. The fact that the Corporation, with the ratepayers' purse open before them, have taken too free a dip into it without thinking of the purpose to which the bulk of the money is to be applied, should not prevent enterprising citizens, who have a clear conception of some appropriate work of permanent utility, from obeying the impulses of the occasion. The Corporation will possibly despise anything so specific as the suggestion made by one of our correspondents the other day that the construction of a plentiful supply of drinking fountains or the opening of a public garden in the native town would appropriately commemorate the Jubilee. But for a permanent memorial of a Jubilee year, if we are to have one at all, we must look rather to individual munificence which has a definite object in view, rather than to corporate extravagance which at the present moment has no more definite purpose before it than to spend eighty thousand rupees upon it knows not what. We do not know why the Corporation should be the only entity in the city to rise above the commonplace financial anxieties embodied in the question "Can we afford it?" This question presents itself to everybody confronted in their individual capacity with the thought of contributing to either the fleeting or the permanent celebration of the occasion. We have never yet been able to understand why it should not have been deemed worthy of a thought by a Corporation which obviously cannot afford the outlay, since in order to make both ends meet it has lately had to increase existing taxes upon commodities in daily use amongst all classes, and to put new taxes upon the food of the poor, the total of these same augmentations of the burden upon the community being roughly equivalent to the sum which it is now proposed to spend upon festivities and some great nobody-knows-what—for a word has to be coined to express the vague imagination upon which eighty thousand rupees are to be laid out. The poorer ratepayers, we suppose, do think a little of these things, and they will suspect that a practical joke is being played upon them. Only the other day they were told, when they were asked to pay an extra duty on sugar and on grain, and new duties upon ghee and kerosine oil, that it was all on account of the water works, which could not be carried through if they did not pay this tax, and that they ought to be willing enough to pay thus much more for such an inestimable benefit. "Why did you allege that it was wanted for the water works," they will now ask, "when the lakh you have imposed upon us is to be laid out upon a tamasha, and upon something even more unsubstantial than a tamasha, since it has taken shape in no brain that has as yet revealed its secrets?" These people will not understand the action of the Corporation, nor can we. The Government of Bombay gave a reluctant consent to the augmentation of the octroi duties, and it did so on two grounds—first, that it was affirmed that without the increased revenue looked for the additional water-supply for the city could not be obtained and—secondly—because, while the duties on the necessaries of life of the poorer classes were enhanced on the one hand for the purpose in question, a nearly equivalent amount was added to the tax on house property. Our indictment against the action of the Municipality is that faith has been broken with the Government of Bombay and the general public by annulling within a few months the enhancement of the house-duty which was to be the set-off to the increased impost on the food of the working population; that now the whole of the increment of that inflated impost is cavalierly voted away. It is to be spent, not upon the bringing of water to the city, but one-fifth of it on ephemeral rejoicings which should have been left mainly to the public initiative, and the remainder set aside for a purpose which is not existent even in the mind of any member of the Corporation. It is necessary to insist upon this aspect of the question in so far as the Corporation is concerned. The Meeting this afternoon can spontaneously and with entire freedom lift the celebration of the Jubilee above the level at which it would rest if the lakh voted under the circumstances which we have indicated remained the sole or the main fund available. The liberality of the citizens of Bombay is not an unknown quantity; it has never failed, and it will not fail on an occasion like this, of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, the first Empress of India.

ACCORDING to Dr. Gustave le Bon, author of a great work just published in France on the Civilisations of India, Europe has good reason to fear a terrible war of revenge threatening her from the East. For many centuries Europe and Asia have been engaged in a war of Continent against Continent, in which on the whole Asia has had decidedly the worst of it. But now Marathon, Salamis, Arbela, Lepanto, Plassey, and many other Oriental defeats are to be terribly avenged. The inhabitants of India and China are to retaliate with tremendous effect on the conquerors who had the temerity to rouse them from their sleep of centuries, and to turn to their own advantage the law that might is right. But their great victories are not to be won by iron and gunpowder. Dr. Gustave le Bon feels perfectly confident that for many centuries in India even independence will be an utter impossibility, and he certainly does not anticipate that Chinese ironclads will ever land Oriental armies to effect conquests on the shores of the English Channel or Mediterranean. The war of revenge will be a titanic industrial struggle. With the evolution of modern industry the instruments of warfare must necessarily change. Soon the market places will be the only fields of battle. Apparently less destructive than those which were formerly the theatre of human struggles, they will nevertheless be much more formidable. Under the guidance of electricity and steam mankind is about to enter upon an iron age, in which the struggle for existence will be too terrible to leave any room for pity. "Although the two worlds have already several times faced each other in battle, the real struggle is only beginning. The Saracens repulsed from France and Spain, and then attacked in the heart of their own empire by the gigantic adventure of the crusades; the conquests of India by England; the overthrow of the impenetrable barriers of China at the cannon's mouth, are episodes in a war that has raged for centuries. But these episodes have only been mere skirmishes when compared with the tremendous conflict that the new conditions of existence, in which modern science has placed the world, must necessarily produce." In this struggle the Asiatic is the predestined victor, and the European is doomed to suffer inevitable defeat. Dr. Gustave le Bon comes to this conclusion on the ground that the low wages prevailing in the East must enable Asiatic manufacturers and agriculturists to undersell their European competitors in all markets, now that steam and improved communications have brought the two worlds together. Europe is already beginning to suffer from the conflict. At present it is only agriculturists who are feeling the baneful effects of Eastern competition. Many French farmers have been plunged into despair and misery by the importation of cheap Indian corn produced by the labour of peasants who are content to work in the fields for two annas a day. But this competition will soon, unless Dr. le Bon is mistaken, extend to all industries. "The miner who is accustomed to spend from five to six francs a day, and who threatens to overturn the social edifice because he does not earn more than three or four francs will soon see manufacturers asking China, which, will then be open, for coal extracted from the earth by men who think themselves rich when their daily wages amount to five or six sous. The workman who engages in strikes to raise his wages will no longer find work for his hands to do, because this same coal will support in the Far East manufactories provided with all our machines, worked by men glad to gain wages twenty times lower than other wages of Europeans. Between two groups of men, the one like the Orientals whose wants are satisfied with daily wages of from four to five sous, the other like the Westerns who require almost twenty times as much to satisfy their wants, competition is impossible, and the inevitable result is that the latter will be condemned one day to content themselves with the miserable wages of the former."

This then is the gloomy prospect which an eminent French sociologist anticipates for Europe generally and the working classes in particular. The workmen of the West are, he thinks, doomed in themselves or in their descendants to see wages reduced all over the world till they approach the Indian or Chinese scale. Similar apprehensions have been felt in a somewhat different form by American and Colonial statesmen who have devoted their attention to what is called the yellow question. It is owing to the fear of Chinese labour driving white labour out of the field that so much opposition has been shown to Chinese immigration in Western America and Australia. This fear of being ruined by Chinese cheap labour has sometimes been so strong as to occasion severe riots. Chinese immigration however can be effectually stopped by legislation, but no legislation can possibly prevent the products of cheap Oriental labour from appearing in the markets of the West, as long as the manufactures of Europe are exported to Asia. It is no doubt true that the annihilation of distance by steam does tend to enable Chinese and Indian labourers to compete with European labour without the necessity of their emigrating and settling among the countries of the West. But can this competition produce the effects so disastrous from a European point of view that Dr. le Bon anticipates? We think that even his own words show that the gloomy prospect he depicts is at any rate very distant. If the populous nations of Asia are going to begin to engage in all kinds of manufactures, they will have in the first place to supply themselves on a very extensive scale with iron machinery, in the supplying of which an immense amount of well-paid work will be thrown upon the hands of European workmen. In such a case the agriculturists of Europe would suffer, as the European machinery would be bought by Asiatic corn, the increased importation of which certainly tends to diminish the value of agricultural produce in Europe, and may perhaps narrow the limit of productive cultivation and throw agricultural labourers out of employment. But this state of affairs, though making European agriculture less profitable, will afford plenty of work in manufactories for the agricultural labourers thrown temporarily out of employment; so that the working classes taken as a whole may in Europe derive great benefit from the industrial energy of the East in the immediate future, except in those European countries which are exclusively agricultural. Into the more distant future we do not care to follow the telescopic predictions of sociology. We content ourselves with expressing our conviction that there must be a fallacy somewhere in the deductions by which Dr. le Bon strives to prove that in the future French and British workmen will be condemned to live on very much less than sixpence a day. In the cold climates of the north such a result is really impossible. The standard of the necessaries of life has been fixed for the labouring classes in Europe through many centuries, and cannot be so immensely altered. The British workman will be content to work for the wages prevalent in India and China, when he can live on vegetables, forego his pot of beer, and discards shirt and trousers for a *dhoti*. And that will be never.

BOMBAY TROOPS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THANIETDAW, DEC. 20.

THE dacoits of the Kyoukse and Hlindet districts, under the leadership of Bo Niyat-Mhone, with Bo Hloot, Bo Lugle, Bo Kyan, Bo Sheaung, Bo Pan, Bo Mhan, Bo Mati, Bo Oun, Bo Kyne, Bo Kala, Bo Tain, with 1,000 followers and some Shans to assist them, about last September commenced forming a stronghold in the hills in the interior, east of Mingyan and bordering on the Shan States, at a village named Hman-aign.

This village, built in a *cul-de-sac*, formed by the junction of a long spur with the main range of hills, was surrounded by dense bamboo jungle interspread with trees and interlaced with creepers and thorny scrub, which rendered approach, except by the ordinary beaten track, almost impossible. To increase these natural difficulties of the approach, stockades (earth-faced with logs) and barriers had been raised, and entanglement, and covered staked pits made where needful, and the ground generally spiked in all directions.

Issuing from this their fastness gangs of dacoits spread through the surrounding country, and the fact that there was not a village left unburnt or inhabited from 12 to 14 miles of Hman-aign testifies the extent to which the depredation of the dacoits had been carried during the past two months.

Bo Miyat Mhone's band last August numbered it is said under 30; but in the following three months it had increased to such a formidable extent, and the defences round Hman-aign were being so steadily increased that it was determined at Mandalay, on the urgent representations of the Deputy Commissioners of the Kyoukse and Hlindet districts, that the dacoits should be attacked without further delay, and Hman-aign and other dacoit villages in its vicinity burnt. For this purpose a combined attack was arranged by two flying columns advancing from the north and south, respectively. The north or Kyoukse column, commanded by Major Aitken, R.A., was composed of 2 guns, 9-1 C. P.D under Captain Smythe, 50 rifles, Somersetshire L. I., under Lieutenant Braithwaite; 120 rifles 25th Bombay Light Infantry, under Captain Nuthall; Staff Officer, Lieut. Ayerst; Medical Officer, Surgeon Bean. Mr. Campbell, the Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Lloyd, Burma Police, accompanied the column.

The South or Wundwin column, in command of Captain Rose, 27th P. I., was composed of 2 guns, Hazara M. B., under Lieutenant Elliot; 60 rifles, R. M. F., under Lieutenant Mann; 150 rifles, 27th Punjaub Infantry, and 60 rifles, Mounted Infantry, under Lieutenant Williams; 40 sabres, 1st Bombay Lancers, under Lieutenant Birdwood; and a detachment of the Bombay Sappers under Lieutenant Baddeley. The Medical Officer was Surgeon-Major Wright. The following accompanied the column :—Mr. Joseph, Deputy Commissioner; Mr. Scott, Assistant Commissioner; Lieutenants Bruce and Johnson, 27th P. I.; Lieutenant Boyle, M. F., Lieutenant Reid, 27th P. I., and Mr. Carey, Burma Police.

The orders received were that the above columns were to establish communication on the morning of 12th December, and attack Hman-aign at noon the same day.

On the morning of the 11th December, the Kyoukse column assembled at Thanietdaw, and marched thence for Seyna about 8-45 a.m., via Shwededi and Koondoung, arriving at Seyna after a trying march at 2-50 p.m. Although it was reported that the column was to be attacked *en route*, except passing through some burnt and deserted villages nothing eventful occurred. At Seyna, about six miles from Hman-aign, the men put up in the deserted huts, and the usual precautions being taken against a night attack, we awaited the morrow. At 4 a.m., on 12th, the reveille sounded, and the column was on the march at 6-30, accompanied by all its baggage, a source of much anxiety in the events that followed. After an hour-and-half's march the foot of the spur running out from Hman-aign was reached. This hill was about 150 feet high, and had steep sides covered with trees, scrub and boulders. At this spot a halt was made of about an hour for refreshment, and it was here the first portion of the Wundwin column, the Mounted Infantry and 1st Bombay Lancers joined us. About 9-30 a.m. the whole column continued the march on Hman-aign in the following order :—Mounted Infantry leading, detachment Somersetshire, L.I., 40 friendlies to cut away obstacles if required, 78 rifles 25th Bombay L. I., 2 guns R. A., with escort, baggage mules and coolies; rear guard 1st Bombay Lancers and 38 rifles, 25th Bo. L. I., the whole extending over a mile of road.

So far the road had been fairly clear, but as the advance rounded the foot of the spur the path narrowed, the jungle thickened round, and gradually increasing in numbers, signs of the vicinity of the dacoits became evident. Trees felled across the path and bamboo spikes stuck in the ground became more and more numerous. Then appeared thorny hedges and barriers at intervals to prevent any lateral extension or movements. In such country the cavalry were utterly useless, and the Mounted Infantry could proceed but a very short distance ahead, and slowly. At every turn and twist of the path fresh obstacles were found, but steadily though slowly the advance proceeded till, after a mile, we reached a glade about 150 yards across, with a small field on the right (the only one in that jungle), the whole bordered round with thick jungle, thorn hedges, &c. Up to this not a soul had been seen or a sound heard to denote the proximity of the enemy. The head of the column moved slowly over this open space, the Mounted Infantry leading, next the advance guard Som. L. I., 10 men extended, and the rest in support followed by friendlies, 25th and guns, the last just emerging from the cover on the near side. The Mounted Infantry reached to within 20 yards of the far side of the glade. "Here they are," from one of these men, warned us of the first appearance of the enemy, and a rapid, continuous fusilade from three sides made us aware we had fairly entered into an ambuscade and had to make the best of it. The Infantry and friendlies (these last cleared out at the first opportunity in a general rush) at once lay down, the Som. L. I. firing to their left front, the 25th to their left and left front. The firing was at first unsteady, but gradually the control of the officers in charge became evident, and the fire became steadier and directed to specified points, some good volleys being sent in. The dacoits firing evidently in relays, kept up a cross fire as warm as that of the breech-loaders. The action thus continued at close quarters, 100 yards being the maximum distance; for some minutes our men, under the steady encouraging influence of their commanders, firing steadier every shot. It was at this period that Private White, Som. L. I., was shot through the head, and two men of the same regiment wounded, and one native officer and two men of the 25th wounded, and two ponies of the Mounted Infantry killed.

The Artillery, being ready to come into action, the advance line of infantry retired to the next line of cover in line with the guns, where they continued firing, and the guns opened with shell against the invisible enemy (for not a Burman could be seen), whose fire slackened and shortly ceased.

Now occurred one of those instances that illustrate the peril of jungle fighting. Private White's body having been left in front on retiring, when the enemy's fire ceased, Dr. Bean, Lieutenant Braithwaite and two men of the Som. L. I. went out to bring in the body. While stooping to lift it a man of the Som. L. I., who was between Dr. Bean and Lieutenant Braithwaite, was shot from behind and dangerously wounded in the back by some dacoit who had evidently lingered to get a fair parting shot.

As the fire on both sides slackened a distant bugle on the right flank sounding "the alert" made us aware the rest of the Windwin column were converging by a different route on Hman-aign, which would bring them in rear of the dacoit post.

The further advance of the Kyoukse column was delayed to give the Wundwin column time to get into a more advanced position, which would facilitate our forward movement. While thus awaiting events some few of the 27th P. I. (part of the Mounted Infantry) and 25th Bombay L. I., under Lieut Bruce of the former Regiment, went up the hill to the left to clear out some dacoits that had been seen there. On the "Advance" being sounded the skirmishing line, Som. L. I. in the centre, 25th on the right and 27th on left, owing to the thickness of the jungle and the obstacles, passed slowly forward through the late dacoit position on the Hman-aign, which place was found to be already in possession of the Wundwin column, who moving by a southern route had marched in quietly unopposed. They had, however, had a severe engagement the day before. After the infantry guns had entered the village the baggage portion of the column came slowly wending its way in, the dacoits hanging on their flanks and also firing at them from the hills.

As soon as the whole of the two columns had centered in the village, the enemy commenced a second fusilade of jingals and small arms from the adjacent hills, during which one sepoy, 23rd Bombay Light Infantry (the only man of his regiment present) was shot dead, the bullet entering his eye, and several mules were wounded and two killed.

Deeming it impossible to remain in the village during the night, orders were given to burn it, and for the two columns to retire to Kanzwe, 7 miles distant, the enemy keeping up a fire most of the way on front, flank and rear; only one man, however, an artillery driver, was wounded. As night set in Kanzwe was reached, and glad were all to find rest after a most anxious, trying and fatiguing day.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

AT a meeting of the Central Committee held last week at Government House, Calcutta, it was announced that H. E. the Lady Susan Bourke had accepted the presidency of the Madras Branch, that Miss Bourchier, M.D., had arrived in Lahore to help Miss Bielley; that Mr. George Arbuthnot had accepted the post of Hon. Secretary to the Madras Branch; and that Mr. Alex. Wilson, Sheriff of Calcutta, had joined the Central Committee. It was also announced that the lakh of rupees given by H. H. the Maharajah of Jeypore in commemoration of the Queen-Empress' Jubilee was being paid into the Bank of Bengal, and that applications for Jubilee cards were being received from all parts of India. The next meeting of the Central Committee will be on Monday, the 24th, two days before the general meeting in the Town Hall.

THE LEPERS OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was glad to see by the *Bombay Gazette* that you wish to draw attention to the sad condition of the lepers of Bombay, and in order to keep the subject before the public, and in some measure to second your laudable efforts on behalf of this most unfortunate class of the population, I now beg a little of your valuable space. There are said to be 600 lepers in and around Bombay, and of this number a few are treated in the J. J. Hospital, 17 men are in Bishop Meurin's institution in Trombay, and there are about 150 in the Dharamsala. I have not yet seen the Trombay institution, but the Dharamsala I have visited twice, the last time on the 23rd of November, in company with the Rev. G. Bowen. This Dharamsala is known as the District Benevolent Institution, and shelters, with the lepers (who form by far the largest proportion of the inmates) many blind and helpless people of both sexes. This Dharamsala only professes to give shelter and a daily pittance, and apparently nothing is done to relieve the sufferings of the lepers, for I can truly say that I have not seen them in a worse condition in any other place in India, and I have visited many leper asylums throughout the country, and have for many years gone in and out amongst the lepers myself. I do not exaggerate when I say that it requires no little fortitude to pass up and down through those abodes of living death. Were any of the philanthropists of your city to visit this institution—and I most earnestly trust they may be induced to do so—they would, I feel sure, verify what I now say. Ten years ago it was said regarding the Dharamsala :—"The Dharamsala contains 120 lepers of both sexes, who are better off than they would be as wandering outcasts, but who are crowded together in defiance of all hygienic considerations." But, I ask, is it fair, is it safe, is it creditable, that the blind and helpless should be forced to live in such close proximity to this mass of living corruption? Why should Bombay, the great city of the West, be so far behind Calcutta, Madras, and other cities in this matter? Why should she alone, so justly proud of her great institutions, be behind the others in providing an asylum for her leprous poor? I feel sure that it only needs to have the true state of the case brought before the public, in order to arouse them to their duty. Englishmen are not usually behind in such things, and they would be nobly seconded by some of your great native philanthropists. Just let me give you one or two notes taken at the time of my visit to the Dharamsala. There is no attempt at the separation of the sexes, but on the contrary marriages take place and children are born on the premises. I saw one leprous couple who have six children, so that not only is the place a hot-bed of the disease, but to some extent it is being propagated there. I saw one poor man with a terrible hand, which he was having freely bled (to relieve the itchiness he stated) by a woman with an old razor; she was tapping the hand all over with the top of the blade, and the black blood was flowing freely forth. What was to prevent a poor blind man, groping his way along, from coming in contact with this blood, and thus perhaps becoming inoculated with the terrible disease? I saw little girls and others who had been driven out of house as soon as ever the fatal spots began to appear. One case struck me as most frightful. A pretty girl of about 12 or 13 with but two spots visible on her whole body, no wounds or sores, no thickening of the lips or of the ears, and yet driven forth from house and home and compelled to live in close contact with others, so much more advanced in the disease than herself, compelled to witness the dissolution of those around, and see the steps by which she too must descend to the grave! The question at once arises, how long will it be before she will be married? But why multiply harrowing details? Sufficient has been said I think to show the dire need of doing something, and of doing that something at once. This is by no means the first time that this subject has been brought before the public of Bombay. When H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was in Bombay some years ago an effort was made to establish a leper asylum in commemoration of his visit, but for some reason it fell through. One far more able to do it than I, well known, and deservedly honoured in your midst, has hitherto pleaded for the lepers of your city in vain. What more beautiful way of celebrating our Gracious Queen-Empress' Jubilee in Bombay than by establishing a proper leper asylum, worthy of your great city, and worthy of the occasion; let it be at *least* a *part* of the programme. All medical men know that by the use of certain oils and other remedies, by cleanliness, good food, and plenty of fresh air, lepers may be greatly relieved. Sir, rely when we know this, and when we know that the lepers in the Dharamsala men, women, and children, are huddled together in the filthiest condition, it should move us to do something; and if in conclusion I might make a suggestion, I would say, above all things let us be practical. Will you, Sir, open a fund for the purpose, and invite subscriptions. Let a committee of practical and influential men be at once formed and a start made. It needs but a start, and let our motto be "Trust in God, and do the right."—Yours, &c.,

WELLESLEY C. BAILEY.
Secretary, Mission to Lepers in India

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHAMBERLAIN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The Chamberlain Conference has been adjourned until the meeting of Parliament, in order to enable both sides to consult with their friends.

THE RUSSIAN BUDGET: SERIOUS DEFICIT.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 14.

The Russian Budget shows a deficit of 36,000,000 roubles.

THE GOVERNOR OF HERAT.

Reports have reached here from Askabad stating that the Ameer has summoned the Governor of Herat to Cabul, and has threatened him with death on account of his sympathy towards Russia and his marked hostility towards England.

THE RUSSIAN CANDIDATE FOR THE BULGARIAN THRONE.

JAN. 15.

Russia adheres to her choice of the Prince of Mingrelia as a candidate for the Bulgarian Throne until a properly elected Sobranje rejects him, when she will propose another candidate.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

A letter from Lord Randolph Churchill has been published in which he insists on the necessity of economy in the public expenditure, and says he will co-operate with anybody to obtain the same.

Mr. Gladstone has written approving of Lord Randolph Churchill's letter.

EVICTIONS IN IRELAND.

Harrowing scenes have taken place on the occasion of the eviction of tenants at Glenbeigh and Kerry, where the police were resisted in the execution of their duty and made twenty-five arrests.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

The Bengal Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission sat for the first time yesterday.

Mr. F. J. Rowe, of the Educational Department, was examined, and said he had studied the question of the Statutory Civil Service, and knew that the system of recruitment was disapproved, the objections being that there are not enough appointments given away, that there is no proper educational test, and that, in general opinion, favouritism governs the selection. It the system is retained at all he thought the local Government should have power to appoint the best men, irrespective of race or creed. He would insist on selected candidates going to England. As regards the Covenanted Service, he would raise the age to twenty-three without distinction, and place Arabic and Sanskrit among the subjects, on an equality with Latin and Greek. He was in favour of holding simultaneous examinations in India and England, and would distribute the appointments equally between the successful candidates in both countries. He would favour the appointment of natives in their own Province, but would require that all successful candidates in India should spend two years at least at an English University. The pay and furlough of all Europeans, whether covenanted or uncovenanted, should, he thought, be on the same scale, but the pay of natives should be one-third less.

Babu Srinath Roy, a Judge of the Small Cause Court, the next witness, has served twenty-six years in the subordinate executive service. He would like to see Europeans and Eurasians brought under the designation of natives, if domiciled in India. He would raise the age for the Civil Service to twenty-three; encourage, but not compel, candidates to go to England; hold simultaneous examinations, and entirely separate the judicial from the executive branches. Hindus were still opposed to their sons going abroad, especially the Brahmins, Kyastas and Boidyas; but the feeling was subsiding.

Babu Duragutti Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate, Debendra Chunder Ghose, pleader, and Basanto Kumar Ghose, pleader, were also examined, and gave evidence largely in accordance with that of the last witness. Dobendra Ghose added that, in his opinion, all district sessions judgeships could be given to statutory natives without loss of efficiency.

JAN. 16.

The Public Service Commission sat yesterday.

Mr. Rajendra Nath Mitra, 30 years in the Uncovenanted Service, thought that examination in England practically excluded native candidates from the Civil Service, but he would not raise the age beyond twenty-two. Moonsifs should be recruited from the Bar.

The furlough rules of the Statutory and Uncovenanted Services were sufficiently liberal.

Three other native witnesses were examined.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 15.

The business at the meeting of the Supreme Council yesterday was not very important.

The Protection of Inventions Bill was referred to a committee, and the Bill to shorten the language used in Legislative Acts was passed.

The Indian Customs Act was also passed with some amendments. The raising of duty on perfumed spirits, from five to six rupees per gallon, would not have the desired effect of putting an end to illicit trade in liquor, and the duty was therefore raised to seven rupees eight annas. Sir A. Colvin, in reply to a letter from an importing firm, said that it had never been denied that the enhancement of the duty on spirits was virtually an additional impost on the spirit trade; but the grounds upon which it had been found necessary to make that enhancement had been sufficiently explained.

The Indian Evidence Act and the Indian Museum Trustees' Bill were then passed.

General Chesney introduced the Indian Marine Service Bill. The Bill would only have effect in Indian waters, the Red Sea and east of the Cape; and in case of war the whole Service would come under the authority of the Royal Navy.

THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

The long vacation of the Calcutta High Court will in future extend from the 15th August to 10th November or nearly a month longer than formerly. The Court is able to make the change owing to the despatch of business at the Saturday sittings.

A JUBILEE MEMORIAL IN KASHMERE.

The Maharaja of Kashmere intends to erect a bridge across the Tawi, at Jummoo, in honour of the Queen's Jubilee.

ENTERTAINMENT ON A CLAN LINE STEAMER.

The Viceroy and Lady Dufferin were present yesterday at an entertainment on board the steamer Clan Macpherson, Captain MacMahon. There were also present Lord and Lady Rosebery, Lord and Lady Annesley, Lord Shaftesbury, Lady Hanson, Sir Rivers and Lady Thompson, Prince Esterhazy, Sir A. Colvin, and many other distinguished guests. The ship was gaily decorated and lighted, and there was dancing to the strains of the Maharaja of Kuch Behar's band.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

The *Gazette of India* notifies that the following are appointed on probation as Assistant Commissioners, Burma :—Lieutenants Townsend, 32nd B. Infantry, and Williams, 26th Madras Infantry.

Leave has been granted to Archdeacon Atlay for two years, from the 1st February; and to the Rev. A. Quindon, Nowgong, for one month.

The following Forest Officers are appointed to Burma :—Mr. L. Mercer, Mr. C. Muriel, Mr. H. Jackson, Mr. G. Corbett and Mr. C. Fisher.

Colonel White, of the Bombay Mint, having returned, Major Baird reverts to the Revenue and Agricultural Departments.

Brigade-Surgeon P. B. Smith is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General Webb, transferred to temporary half pay; also Brigade Surgeon T. H. White, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General Wolseley, deceased.

Colonel Hunt, Commissary-General-in-Chief, takes leave for 246 days; Colonel H. M. Pratt, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year; Lieutenant-Colonel Hawes, 4th Punjab Infantry, for one year; Major Corse Scott, 1st Goorkhas, for one year; and Captain Moore, Military Works, one year.

Colonel H. H. Lyster is promoted to be Major-General on the Indian Gradation List, *vice* General Sir H. Macpherson.

The following promotions are made in the Bengal Staff Corps :—To be Majors—Captains Sir Chas. Leslie, Bart., G. Wemyss Anson, F. D. Battye, J. Money Simons, and A. S. Macrae.

Surgeon-Major Prentis retires from the Service.

Mr. Billings, P. W. D. Accounts, Central Provinces, has retired from the service.

Mr. Greer, Executive Engineer, is permanently transferred to the Punjab.

THE INQUIRY INTO THE MADRAS CALAMITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 16.

At the Park Fire Inquiry yesterday, Dr. Miller's cross-examination was resumed. He said that his first letter to the *Mail* was written under strong excitement, and he had subsequently to correct certain statements therein made. He emphatically denied that he had any theory to support; but swore positively to having seen a man stooping over a fire behind a booth where the second fire broke out.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief gave evidence. He said that when the first fire broke out, he saw a rush of people to the gates, and made his way with Lady Arbuthnot out of the enclosure through a booth. At that time the second fire had not broken out, and he had no idea there was any danger of lives being lost. If he had thought there would have been loss of life he should most certainly have returned to assist.

THE DEWANSHIP OF TRAVANCORE.

Mr. Rama Row has been presented with the commission of the Dewanship of the State of Travancore by H. H. the Maharajah.

THE PACIFICATION OF UPPER BURMA.

EXPECTED SUBMISSION OF DACOIT CHIEFS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

MANDALAY, JAN. 15.

Upinya, a Hpongyi sent by the Thathanabaing, has interviewed Hla Oo, and got him to send messengers to General Roberts. The messengers, his sister and the Hpongyi have gone out again. Hla Oo is expected to come in shortly.

Guna, a Hpongyi who went to Wuntho, has not yet returned, nor the messenger to Boh Swe in Minbu.

News from the Ruby Mines column, dated the 11th instant, says that the Tsawbwa of Mainlang is still hesitating. A column from Mandalay is advancing on him, and is to be joined by a small column from General Stewart's force.

SHWEBO, JAN. 12.

Colonel Fitzgerald reports that four more of Hla Oo's Bohs have surrendered. General Low reports from Minbu on the 13th, that the pursuit of the Kanla Prince and Boh Kuyboo is being actively carried on.

RANGOON, JAN. 16.

General Roberts postponed his departure for the Ruby Mines till to-morrow.

The Tsawbwa of Mainlong, who was expected to submit, refused to come in, and Mainlong was captured on the 10th by a column sent against it. Although strongly stockaded the place was carried with only one casualty on our side. It is expected resistance will be offered to the Wuntho column. Boh Shoay is reported to be hiding within twenty miles of Napeh.

Hla Oo's surrender is daily expected.

The Buddhist Archbishop is strongly exerting himself to bring him in.

Twelve lancers of the 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry, under Jemadar Wassed Meer Khan, attacked 200 dacoits, killing seven, wounding many and capturing fifteen.

Forty Bohs from the Yaw district are in treaty with Colonel Fitzgerald for surrender.

The Wuntho Wobwa has evacuated Wuntho which General Cox's Brigade is marching to occupy.

A column of Mounted Infantry, from Hlindet under Lieutenant O'Brien, discovered a large force of rebels, who opened fire. The Infantry dismounted, and fired several volleys, killing many, including Nga Hmat and two Bohs. Our casulties *nil*.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

The Bengal Government has issued a letter to all Commissioners of Divisions, requesting them to send a copy of the Supreme Government's letter regarding the Jubilee to all public bodies.

Sir Rivers Thompson believes that the people of Bengal will not be backward in showing their reverence for the virtues that have made her Majesty's name a bright word in history.

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 16.

The Municipal Commissioners of Ahmedabad have voted Rs. 5,000 last night for the celebration of the Jubilee, and have resolved to call a public meeting to assist in the matter.

THE GHILZAI REBELLION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

The *Englishman* has received news from Afghanistan that a successful attack was made recently by the Ghilzais on the Amir's troops located near Mukkur. The troops moved to Ghuzni, but their losses were slight. The Ghilzai rebellion is checked at present by the intensely cold weather, and it will probably break out afresh in the spring.

All the *Mullahs* from Kabul to Ghuzni are against the Amir on account of his treatment of Mushki Alam and his son.

General Gholam Hyder Khan at Jelalabad has not yet moved against the Sangukhal Shinwaris.

Troubles are believed to be impending in various quarters.

SIR C. BERNARD.

There is no truth in the report that Sir Charles Bernard takes leave in March. He has not even applied for leave.

Lord and Lady Rosebery have left for Darjeeling.

Sir Alfred Lyall leaves to-night for Allahabad.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JAN. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 7th instant, left here for Bombay at 4 p.m. to-day.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The Bombay mails of the 31st ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamers Barawa and Merka safely arrived at Zanzibar, respectively, on the 6th and 12th instant.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	65,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	8,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	127,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	Nil	„
„ Stock of Cotton	766,000	„
„ „ Surats	65,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	11,000	„

Arrival—Inchborwa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1-6
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72⅜
4½ per cent. do.	74⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	47

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 31ST DECEMBER.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain E. Stewart, arrived in Bombay harbour at 2-30 o'clock this morning with the Overland mails of the 31st December.

THE Government of India has declined to alter the terms as to the repayment of the Bombay Port Trust loan.

IT is understood that Mr. Holland, Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, intends to proceed to England on a short leave of absence on private affairs.

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAIKWAR OF BARODA and suite were expected at Nowsaree from Dwarka on Saturday. After a few days' sojourn at Nowsaree, his Highness will leave for Baroda.

WE regret to hear that Mrs. Tucker, wife of Colonel (Ex-Commissioner) Tucker, of the Salvation Army, is very ill in Bombay. She is said to be suffering from *beri-beri*, a disease supposed to have been brought about by years of semi-starvation, voluntarily endured in carrying out the principles of the Salvation Army.

THE Church Army, an evangelical organization established in connection with the Church of England on the lines of the Salvation Army, is about to extend its operations to India. As a preliminary movement a number of officers will come out towards the end of the year and pursue the course lately adopted by the Salvation Army, living with natives of the lowest caste.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE has been so much indisposed that he is compelled to break off his Indian trip and return to England forthwith.

IT is understood that no action will be taken in the matter of the disposal of the Ruby Mines until the Government is in possession of the report of Mr. Carter, the civil officer with the expedition.

THE relief of troops from Upper Burma will begin as soon after the 1st March as possible. All the Cavalry will return, except the Madras Lancers; and the whole of General Prendergast's original force, together with some of the regiments sent early last year, will be brought back.

THE Maharaja of Cashmere is making great preparations for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. A fitting permanent memorial of the occasion will be afforded in the shape of a handsome and substantial bridge across the Tawi at Jummoo, an undertaking that will cost several lakhs.

H. E. SIR CHARLES ARBUTHNOT, Commander-in-Chief of Madras, has received orders to proceed to Burma, to assume command of the troops there. He leaves Madras this week. Besides his personal Staff, the Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and Assistant Adjutant General will accompany him.

ONE of the oldest lady residents of Mussoorie died a few days ago, leaving a large sum of money. The greater part of it goes as a legacy to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to build a church with.

THE Finance Committee is reported to have recommended a very considerable retrenchment in connexion with the Ecclesiastical Department.

ACCORDING to reports from Darjeeling, our trade with Thibet has been competely extinguished, not a single merchant, pony or package having come in from that country, while in former years Darjeeling used to be full of Thibetan traders in December and January. Hundreds of traders, however, are said to be collected on the Thibetan side of the passes, which are closely guarded by Thibetan soldiers, who prevent any one from passing either up or down, and are proof against bribery.

ORDERS have been issued for a special investigation in connexion with a proposed branch line of railway from Kuruchadu, on the Bellary-Kistna State Railway line, to Kottapatam, in the Ongole taluk of the Nellore District, as recommended by Mr. Mullaly; and with this object instructions have been issued for the collection of statistics of traffic now carried along this route and likely to be diverted to it if a railway line be constructed as suggested.

MR. H. E. SULLIVAN'S three months' leave to Europe expired on Thursday, and he returned to Madras on the immediately preceding day, twelve hours after the publication of the *Gazette* in which the Queen's appointment of Mr. P. P. Hutchins to Council was notified. His resignation has not yet been gazetted, but will probably appear in the next issue of the *Gazette*.

To judge from the Revenue Administration Report of the Madras Presidency for the year 1884-85, the landholders have not as yet completely recovered from the effects of the famine of 1876-78. The prices of food grains are still higher than in the three years before the famine, and there is a decrease as compared with the year 1875-76 of about 6,00,000 acres in the occupied area of land. The net decrease in the Government demand for rayatwari tenures compared with the five years before the famine amounted to nearly 13½ lakhs in 1884-85. A balance of Rs. 38,000 is still outstanding of advances made to rayats during the famine on what was considered good security, and last year only Rs. 8,000 of this sum was collected, while Rs. 17,000 was written off as irrecoverable. Last year the property of one tenant in every 41 was put up to sale.

THE death of Mr. E. R. C. Douglas, C.I.E., is announced. For upwards of 31 years Mr. Douglas was one of the most efficient and valued officials in the Post Office Department. During this long period he took an active and at times a prominent share in promoting the many progressive changes and reforms introduced into the Department, and when he retired in December 1885 the Director-General of the Post Office took occasion to express his deep sense of the loss which the Department had sustained in the withdrawal of a valued and universally esteemed colleague.

THE Government of Bengal has placed on record that it is desirable that something should be done for the indigenous Sanskrit schools of the Provinces, but owing to financial pressure it can do nothing at present.

MORE turf accidents are reported. The first day's steeple-chasing at Ballygunge, last Wednesday, produced a whole crop of accidents, and Lord William Beresford's valuable horse *Tim Whiffler*, which was injured in the race for the Cup, had to be destroyed next day. On Thursday, Mr. A. Butler, when riding in the paper-chases, got a bad fall and fractured his arm; and the same evening Richards, the steeple-chase rider, in schooling *Slander* over hurdles, got run away with and thrown by the mare rushing through the railings on the course. He was picked up insensible, and is now lying in hospital in a precarious condition.

HOW great are the obstacles which the prejudices of caste throw in the way of agricultural improvement is well illustrated, remarks an up-country paper, by the persistent opposition offered by native cultivators to the introduction of bone manure. It is well known that this preparation is the best accessible substance for restoring to the earth the phosphoric acid extracted by every crop, and thereby ensuring the continued excellence of the outturn from the land; but, for the reason noted, its use has hitherto been extremely limited. Some time ago Mr. Allen, of the Bengal Agricultural Department, induced an intelligent Zemindar, Moulvie Fazlan Rahman of Dunri—to manure his beet-root with some bones he had buried some time previously. The result was that he obtained a greater crop than he had ever had: but the roots were "literally unsaleable in the local bazaar, solely because they had been manured with bone." There are signs, however, that the efforts of the officers of the Agricultural Department to dispel this foolish illusion will in the end be successful. The pundits of the Burdwan district have declared that to handle or use bone manure involves no loss of caste, and as a consequence the preparation has already been extensively employed by the Brahmins of that quarter.

THE Toungoo-Mandalay Railway, which is now being proceeded with as rapidly as possible, has been divided into eight sections in order to facilitate its construction. They may be described briefly as follows :—No. 1, from Toungoo, 30 miles to the north, under the direction of Mr. Salmond, Executive Engineer. No. 2, from Nyingyan, 30 miles southward, under Mr. Beeston. Both these sections are fully manned and officered, and it is hoped that a surface line will be through from Toungoo to Nyingyan by June. No. 3, from Nyingyan, 30 miles northward, is now being surveyed by Mr. Oldham's party. No. 4, 30 miles again northward into Yemethen, being surveyed by Mr. Rees. Nos. 5 and 6, from Yemethen northwards to the Panlang River, 75 miles in all, are under survey by Mr. Bagley. No. 7, from the Panlang River, 25 miles northwards *via* Kyoukse to the Myit-Nge River, under construction by Mr. Owen's party. No. 8, from south bank Myit-Nge River, 17 miles into Mandalay and the terminus there, under construction by Mr. Dibblee. This last section includes the bridge over the Myit-Nge. A surface line from Mandalay to Kyoukse is expected to be opened by July; this line, equally with that from Toungoo to Nyingyan, crossing the rivers met with by means of wooden bridges, till the permanent iron ones are made. The surveys of Sections 3 and 4 and of 5 and 6 will be finished by the end of February and March respectively, and then the earthwork will be begun at once. The extra loan of two millions, which is likely to be raised for the new railway, will enable liberal expenditure to be laid out on the line. The Government of India, says the Allahabad paper, may get a refund of eighty lakhs from the company which is to take over the Nagpur-Raipur Railway and extend it to Bilaspur, and in this case the money might be utilised for the Upper-Burma line.

THE up-country papers are discussing the chances of Mr. J. M. Maclean's nomination to fill the vacancy in the India Council caused by the death of Mr. Bullen Smith. The *Indian Mirror*, as might be expected, considers that the appointment of Mr. Maclean's would "at once stamp the India Council as an institution fit only to be abolished as soon as possible. But we are living in rather strange times, and we should not be surprised at anything, however absurd or unreasonable." The *Indian Daily News*, in discussing Mr. Maclean's claims, says :—

> Mr. Maclean's platform in India, as a journalist, was that of a champion of the interests of non-official Europeans, and he was certainly very popular amongst the European community of Bombay. The Parsees, too, were very grateful to him for the part he took in championing their cause, on the occasion of their disputes with the Mahomedans, some thirteen years since, when what were called the Mahommedan riots occurred in Bombay. Mr. Maclean is a clever writer and speaker, but can have little practical knowledge of purely commercial interests. One thing alone would be sufficient to condemn his chances of appointment to the India Council if the nomination rested with us; as member for Oldham, he must be regarded as committed to oppose any re-imposition of the cotton duties, which we consider ought to be re-imposed, in justice to the Indian tax-payer.

A NUMBER of the uncovenanted employés of India, at present assembled in London, have decided to form a committee to consider the subjects most interesting to the service, and which are to be impressed by all legitimate means on the attention of the Government. It is also proposed to form a Service Association for the purpose of keeping a watch on the general interest of the Uncovenanted Service, whether retired or in active employment, and to promote those interests in a manner consistent with their obligations to the Government of India.

A HITCH is reported to have occurred in the negociations between England and China relative to the evacuation of Port Hamilton. According to a Tientsin correspondent China declines to sign a treaty detailing the conditions under which the cession of the island is made.

THE silver medal of the Royal Humane Society has been awarded to David Neilson, fourth officer of the British Indian Company's steamer Lalpoora, for attempting to save a lascar, named Mascarenhas, in the Downs, off Deal, on the night of the 26th November, during a dense fog. The ship was at anchor when the officer of the watch heard a splash and discovered a man overboard. The alarm was given, a life-buoy thrown out, and at the same time the boat's crew was piped away. Mr. Neilson then jumped overboard, and, although a strong current was running, he succeeded in placing a life-buoy over the drowning man, who was insensible, and slipped from the buoy. After again getting hold of the man three-quarters of a mile from the ship, Mr. Neilson's efforts in attempting to save him proved fruitless owing to his prostrate condition. The silver medal has also been awarded to Lieutenant Hamilton Bower, 17th Bengal Cavalry, for saving a Lahoulee coolie, under circumstances of great gallantry, in a mountain torrent, Chandra River, Punjab.

A CORRESPONDENT, who is now under canvas at Khelat in Beluchistan, says that the cold is extreme the thermometer at night registers 2deg.; in the sun 58deg.; in the shade in the day 34deg. Snow has fallen on all the hills round about Khelat. Milk freezes hard; coffee and tea freeze. A pie was served for breakfast, cold, of pigeons and bacon; the gravy and crust were frozen so hard that it could not be cut open with a knife. Equally cold weather has been experienced in the Himalayan stations, the temperature at Murree, where considerable snow has fallen, being, according to the official meteorological reports, only two degrees above zero.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR CARTER, Inspector of Submarine Mining, has returned to the Presidency from inspection duty at Moulmein and Rangoon.

IT is stated that the Submarine Detachment at Fort William is engaged laying some 500lb. mines at Fort Point, and that the Viceroy will witness the experiments.

THE Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment has been attached to the 2nd Brigade, Upper Burma Field Force. Three companies embarked for Katha in her Majesty's steamer Sladen on the 1st January. Two companies will proceed by the first opportunity to Kyoukmyoung, *en route* for Shwebo, and will rejoin head-quarters hereafter. The remaining companies will embark for Katha as soon as river transport is available.

THE services of Captain E. S. Hastings, 25th Madras Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner for employment as Commandant of one of the new police battalions about to be raised in Upper Burma.

OFFICERS commanding Madras regiments have been requested to submit at once to the General Officers commanding their respective brigades the names of any non-commissioned officers in their regiments who are acquainted with Burmese, and who are qualified to act as drill instructors to the police levies now being organised in Upper Burma. Such drill instructors will receive Staff pay of Rs. 5 per mensem while so employed, and Brigadier Generals commanding are requested to place their services at the disposal of the local police authorities for such employment.

COLONEL G. A. WILSON, East Surrey Regiment, who has just arrived from England on return from sick leave, is permitted to remain at Allahabad until the arrival of his battalion, now on the march to this station.

SURGEON-MAJOR F. W. L. HODDER, who reported his arrival from England on the 12th instant has been directed to proceed to Quetta for duty.

A DRAFT of the East Surrey Regiment, consisting of one officer, one non-commissioned officer, and 105 men, arrived in Allahabad yesterday, and have been attached to the 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, until the arrival of their regiment.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

THE first parade of the Bombay Volunteers this year took place, under the Commandant, on Saturday evening, when the turn-out was not very encouraging. The men were put through the manual and firing exercises by Major Hore, and by Major Wyer through the bayonet practice. They subsequently marched past in quarter column, advanced in fours from the right, and retired from the right in rear of the left. They then advanced in echelon from the right, and were practised in advancing and retiring in line. Colonel Bayley afterwards formed the parade into quarter column and addressed the men. He said he had hoped the turn-out would have been larger, especially as this was the first parade of the year, so that it would stimulate the members to attend the subsequent parades before the close of the season with greater regularity. He urged the men to attend more to their drills individually, as it was possible that they would one evening have H. R. H. the Commander-in Chief, who would shortly be in Bombay, as a spectator, and he would like them to show their best. The Commandant concluded by expressing a hope that they would finish their class firing before 31st March, as no extra time would be given this year.

B COMPANY.—The following scores were made for this Company's Extra Prize competition on the 13th instant. Handicap winners of Rs. 20 and upwards in this year's competition to give 6 points, winners of less than Rs. 20 to give 3 points—First Prize Rs. 10; second, Rs. 5; third, Rs. 5.

	Points.		Total.
Vol. R. C. Cope	24 + 6	—	30
„ W. G. Nicoll	24 „ 3	—	27
„ W. Wickham	24 „ 3	—	27
„ A. C. Owen	21 „ 6	—	27
„ W. Warner	24	—	24
„ J. Waller	24	—	24
„ E. Flower	18 „ 3	—	21
„ W. Cruickshank	12 „ 6	—	18
„ F. Waller	9 „ 3	—	12

Each Commanding Officer's Parade from the 15th to the inspection, inclusive, to count 3 points towards these prizes.

MATCH BETWEEN THE B. V. R. AND E. Y. REGIMENT.

A MATCH was fired between the East York Regiment and the Bombay Volunteers at Coorla, on Saturday morning, the 15th instant, the Volunteers winning with 16 points.

EAST YORKSHIRE.

Lieutenant C. F. Harrison—Captain.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	800 Yds.	Total.
Pte. Wilson	28	22	29	79
Pte. Middleton	30	26	23	79
Lieut. Harrison	29	29	19	77
Capt. Bagnell	33	31	13	77
Sergt. Bond	27	24	25	76
Sergt. McGee	27	31	15	73
Cr.-Sergt. Acheson	26	20	25	71
Pte. Saunders	25	21	23	69
Lce.-Corpl. Breen	29	23	17	69
Sergt. Jamieson	23	12	26	61
Grand total...				731
Average...				73·1

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

Lieutenant G. Lund—Captain.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	800 Yds.	Total.
Vol. Stephens	28	30	29	87
Vol. Stacey	28	24	29	81
Corpl. Thomas	28	27	26	81
Sergt. Watkins	27	30	23	80
Sergt. Sharp	25	28	25	78
Corpl. McKinnon	27	27	19	73
Vol. Fido	25	22	24	71
Sergt. Bogtett	22	32	15	69
Sergt. Crowley	24	26	15	65
Capt Brown	23	18	21	62
Grand total...				747
Average...				74·7

THE BOILER INSPECTION BILL.

THE following is the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 6 of 1866 (a Bill to amend the Law for the periodical inspection and the management by competent Engineers of Boilers and Prime Movers in the Presidency of Bombay :—

We, the Committee, appointed to consider the Bombay Boiler Inspection Bill, have the honour to report as follows—

2. The Bill has been published in English on the 6th August 1886, but the only representation received regarding it is one from the Bombay Millowners' Association, dated 13th September 1886.

3. We have carefully considered the suggestions made by the Association and have adopted most of them.

4. We have retained the definition of "boiler" contained in Bombay Act V. of 1873, which appears to be sufficient for the purpose, and is not open to the objections taken by the Association to the more extended definition used in the English Statute.

5. We have not thought it desirable to empower the Millowners' Association to nominate members of the Commissions appointed under Section 5, or of the Board of Examiners appointed under Section 17. But we would suggest that Government might perhaps ask the Association from time to time to submit the names of persons considered by it to be best qualified for such Commissions or Board, and that in making appointments under Sections 5 and 17 Government might have regard to the views expressed by the Association.

6. We have made additions to Sections 6, 7, 17 and 25, in order to meet the wishes of the Association.

7. We have also, as suggested by that body, struck out the proviso to Section 23, because it may fairly be presumed that persons who obtained a certificate under Section 17 of Bombay Act V. of 1873, on the ground of efficient service rendered previously to the passing of that Act, are practically efficient after thirteen more years of service and experience. We do not, however, think it desirable to revive the provisions contained in the said Section 17, and which has been very strongly condemned on grounds which appear to us to be sound, by the Examiners appointed under the existing Act. We have not, therefore, adopted the suggestion of the Association that certificates should be granted, without examination, to men who could show that they had successfully worked engines in England for two years.

8. As desired by the Association, we have omitted from Section 31 the proposal to charge an annual rate on machinery and works, and have retained the present system of levying a fee for each boiler examined. We have redrafted Section 9 and amended Section 10 and 11 in harmony with this alteration. The maximum fees prescribed by us are in excess of those laid down in Schedule A of Bombay Act V. of 1873; but there has hitherto been an annual deficit in the working of the Act: and although Government doubtless do not desire to make any profit there is no reason why they should be subjected to loss. It is probable that the additional revenue derived from the inspection of small boilers, will render it unnecessary to raise the fees to the maximum limit allowed by the schedule.

9. We agree with the Association that it is undesirable to allow Inspectors to receive consultation fees, and we have, therefore, omitted the provision to that effect in Section 31.

10. The Association object to the power reserved to Government by Section 33 to extend the provisions of the Act to prime movers. But it must be remembered that the existing Act does extend to prime movers, and that there is considerable difference of opinion as to the advisability of exempting prime movers from inspection. The Bill proposes to meet the wishes of the Association so far as to try the experiment: but it seems prudent to reserve to Government the power of ordering the inspection of prime movers in any place in which it may be found necessary. It may not be necessary in the large and well managed factories with which the Millowners' Association is concerned: but there may not be the same security against accidents from defective machinery in small factories in the Mofussil.

(Sd.) M. MELVILL.
JOHN MACPHERSON.
F. FORBES ADAM.
J. R. NAYLOR.

13th January 1887.

THE BOMBAY UNDERGRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of this Association was held on Saturday afternoon in the Fort High School, Mr. Jehangier B. Murzban, the president, in the chair. There were about one hundred members present.

After the minutes of the last special general meeting was read, the chairman delivered a short introductory address. He said he could not open the day's proceedings better than by congratulating themselves on the very important work the Association had been able to perform within the short space of a twelve month. (Applause.) They must have read in the papers that their representation to the University authorities, requesting that the splendid University Library should be opened for the use of the Graduates and Undergraduates of the Bombay University, had met mith a very favourable response; and the Library had now been open for their use, of course, under certain necessary restrictions. Their second representation was in favour of admitting reporters of the Press to the proceedings of the Senate, and he was glad to be able to say that since the last three months representatives of the Press had been allowed admittance, and the proceedings were now, he might say, public property. (Hear, hear.) In congratulating themselves he thought they must take that occasion to publicly thank the Senate on their behalf for the very liberal spirit in which that body had met their views. (Applause). His opinion was that, if any reasonable representation was made to the Senate in a reasonable spirit, it would never be refused. The Association had now in hand two very important questions, namely, the abolition of the Gilchrist scholarship and the introduction of the vernaculars into the University curriculum. The committee of the Association were now trying to obtain as much information on these two points as they could, and in course of time all the documents in connection with these questions would be placed before them for their consideration and approval. They had also kept themselves in evidence before the public by announcing a silver prize cup to be presented to the winner in a three-mile walking match, which would be held in February next under the auspices of the Esplanade Gymnastic Institution, and which was open to undergraduates as well as graduates. The secretary of that institution had informed the speaker that morning that about two dozen graduates had enlisted their names for the competition. (Hear, hear.) It was gratifying to note that the Association was now looked up to as the mouthpiece of representations made from the various educational centres throughout the Presidency. The day before yesterday they had received from the students of Ahmedabad a representation bearing about 75 signatures, and calling upon them to do certain things on their behalf. He could not tell them just then the purport of that representation, but he might tell the students of the Ahmedabad schools that the Association would take an early opportunity to do all they could for them. Proceeding to the actual business of the day, the chairman said the first question they had to consider was the advisability of requesting the Senate to so arrange that the University examination marks should in future be published in the *Government Gazette* for the information of those concerned. He need not dilate at length on the advantages that would accrue from such an arrangement. In the first place, every student who went up for his examination would naturally be anxious to know in what subjects he was strong and in what lay his weakness. If he got plucked in any subject, he would have an opportunity of knowing how far he had fallen short of the requisite standard for passing, and he would then take pains to get over his deficiency. The arrangement would also be advantageous to the parents of the students. It not unfrequently happened that the plucked student went to his father with a very long face with the story that the poor unfortunate had passed in all the papers, but had failed for want of one-sixteenth of a mark in, say, the Science paper. (Laughter.) If, however, the parents could exactly know in what branch their sons had failed, they would take means to have them well grounded in that subject. The arrangement would also be advantageous to school proprietors, inasmuch as they would be able to know in what respect their teaching staff was deficient, and it would also be advantageous to Government itself, in that they would be able to select proper men for a particular class of work in the upper and lower grades of the service. It would moreover be an advantage to the University authorities because they would be better able to fix the standards of the different examinations. On this subject of the publication of marks the committee had prepared a respectful memorial to the Senate authorities, which he hoped would meet with their cordial approval. The other subject for consideration was the advisability of allowing a student to appear in the Previous and the first B.A. examinations in the same year provided he has kept the requisite number of terms. (Applause.) He considered this a very fair proposal. He found that students were allowed to go up for the first and second B. A. and B. Sc. examinations the same year, or even the same day, as well as for the first and second medical examinations. The same rule was followed in England, and for these reasons, he did not see why the two particular examinations he had referred to should be exempted from its operation. (Applause.) He was informed that the reverend and worthy principal of the Free Church College, or what was generally known as Wilson's College, appeared to recognise this principle, as from the beginning of this year he had allowed students who had failed in the Previous Examination to attend the first B. A. class. The eminent Principal of the Elphinstone College did not appear to be averse to this proposal from what he had said to a student of the Elphinstone College. (Applause.) According to his information, the chairman proceeded to say, Mr. Wordsworth had told the student that if the matter came before the authorities from a responsible body, like this Association, it would have a chance of being favourably listened to. The third subject they had got to discuss that day was the reported abolition of the Surat High School. The rumour had gone abroad that, at the suggestion of the Education Commission, the Government of Bombay had asked the Mission School authorities in Surat to know how many students they could accommodate. The exigencies of the public service might require such a step, but he was certainly not in favour of such a radical measure as the abolition, all of a sudden, of the high school from a great city like Surat. (Applause.) The news had actually created a panic in that city. The situation reminded him of the words uttered by the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice West, at the last prize day at the St. Xavier's College. "I must," he said, "as Vice-Chancellor of the University, express my opinion that it seems a very questionable measure of policy for the Government to abolish an institution like the Deccan College." (Applause.) These words, coming as they did from an eminent educationist, had their own high value, and they could be applied with greater force to the case of the Surat High School. He (the chairman) could understand the Government wishing to abolish the High School in Bombay, where we see around us healthy private institutions springing up such as the school in which they had assembled on that occasion. (Applause.) This city was the home of Government, the seat of the University and the centre of a powerful Press, and in the presence of all these conditions, perhaps, the abolition of the first High School in the Presidency town might not matter much. But the case was quite different in a city like Surat. With all respect for the missionaries, whose disinterested labours he admired, he must say that they were not the proper parties to be entrusted with the education of natives. He would not, however, have the slightest objection to the abolition of the Surat school, if that were done after a number of good schools had sprung up in that town. The Association had resolved to make a representation on this subject to the Government of Bombay, and he was sure that the great educationist, Lord Reay, who was at its head, would not premit them to be thus trampled upon in matters of education. (Applause.)

The secretary here read the following memorial prepared on behalf of the Association :—

To, Dr. Peter Peterson, D. Sc., M. A., &c., Registrar of the University of Bombay.

Sir,—We request you will be good enough to place this letter before the Syndicate at their next meeting.

1. The Association is of opinion that it would be of advantage to publish in the *Government Gazette* a tabular list of the marks which every candidate obtains in the various University examinations, for the information of the candidates as well as of those who are interested in them.

2. We may be allowed to mention that the marks in the pleaders' examination are always published.

3. Under the present system a candidate who fails to get through a certain examination is left in the dark as to the particular subject in which he failed. If the requisite information were made available to the unsuccessful candidates, they would be in a position to devote their time and energy to better advantage to themselves when they appear again for their examinations.

4. Parents and guardians are not unfrequently puzzled by the efforts of unsuccessful candidates to explain away their failure. In the absence of correct information the former have to accept inaccurate statements for their guidance, and are often misled as to the arrangements which they ought to make for their sons.

5. The same may be said with regard to teachers in public institutions. Unable to trace exactly the cause of failure of students whom they send up for examination, their efforts towards remedying the deficiencies are liable to be misdirected.

6. We beg to submit that if our proposal for publishing the marks is adopted, it would be of some use to the Government and the University authorities. The authorities will then be in a position to note accurately the teaching efficiency of every public school. This information will be of great value in deciding the important question of settling the standards of the various University ex-

aminations. It would again facilitate the selection for employment in the higher and lower grades of the public service, and would enable heads of Government departments to choose men specially fitted for the class of work required.

7. Finally, the system if adopted, would relieve the examiners from certain responsibilities which under the present system they are in danger of having imposed upon them.—We are, &c.

Sergeon Kirtikar proposed that the above letter to the Registrar of the University be adopted. He did not think that after what had fallen from the chairman, it was necessary for him to say anything more. He might simply express his opinion that there was hardly any reason why any secrecy in regard to marks should be observed. It did good to nobody; while it did positive harm, especially to plucked students. Not knowing where their weakness lay they had sometimes to group in the dark, and consequently they misdirected their energy. The marks of the Pleaders' Examination were published, and as for the Indian Medical Service, each student was informed in a separate letter of the result of the examination. In his own case when he came to know the result of the competitive examination for the Indian Medical Service, he was enabled to know exactly how he stood, and therefore when he went up to Netley he could work up those subjects in which he thought he should acquire greater proficiency.

The proposition, having been seconded by Mr. M. A. Hydari, was carried unanimously.

Another resolution was passed, empowering the managing committee to draw up and forward to the proper authorities a memorial praying that students that have kept the requisite number of terms at an Arts College might be allowed to appear in the Previous and first B. A. examinations the same year.

Mr. Eknath R. Khote proposed that the managing committee be requested to make a respectful representation to Government in the matter of the reported abolition of the Surat High School. He said the abolition would be disastrous to the interest of education in Surat, even more so than the transfer of the Deccan and Gujerat Colleges to private agencies might prove.

Mr. Hardevram Nanabhai Haridas, in seconding the motion, said, as native of Surat and as one who had received his education at the Surat High School, that its abolition would be a death-blow to the cause of education in that poor town. The school had hitherto done very good work and had turned out some of their most eminent scholars and lawyers and public servants, and the closing of such an institution would be an evil day for Surat.

The proposition was then carried, as also a vote of thanks to the proprietors of the Fort High School for allowing the use of their hall.

The proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, given on the motion of Mr. S. T. Bhandare, who referred in terms of commendation to his anxiety to serve the Association in spite of his other multifarious duties.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ANOTHER NATIVE BARRISTER.

A TELEGRAM has been received from England that Mr. Ramdas, son of Mr. Chubildas Laloobhoy of Bombay, has passed the examination for the bar. This young Hindu gentleman has also passed the B.A. examination of the Cambridge University, and has secured three prizes and scholarships in connection with the examinations.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE RECENT COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

THE Marine Court of Inquiry have not thought fit to punish the pilot in charge of the s. s. King Arthur, though they have pronounced the conduct of the men on board the ship as blameable. We should like to know whether the same leniency would have been observed had the so-called carelessness been on the part of the native captain or the crew of the Zuari.—*Yezdan Parast.*

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

THE tone of some of the witnesses before the Commission reveals to us unmistakeably the employment of tactics which have hitherto eminently succeeded in preventing any unanimity between the different races inhabiting India. We must confess to a grievous disappointment when, even on a question like the holding of the competitive examination in India, there should have been found some among the children of the soil to break the unanimity. The specious arguments whereby some races are threatened with a practical exclusion in the event of the examination being held here seem to have taken in some people; but we warn our friends in this Presidency not to swallow the bait as easily as it has been swallowed in some other places. Let those who have yet to give evidence remember that on their heads will lie the responsibility of an adverse decision, and that if they are found to play into other people's hands, their names will be handed down to posterity as of persons who sacrificed a national cause for personal gain. If any race thinks it not unworthy to declare that they are handicapped in the race, their prayer must be, not that the examination should not be held here, but that for some time they should have some special privileges. Let those natives who are on the Commission also note that their conduct on the present critical occasion is the subject of universal attention in India, and it rests with them whether to figure as friends or as enemies of their own native land.—*Native Opinion.*

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

THE Municipal Corporation of Bombay has set apart one lakh of rupees to be spent on this occasion, and there are various proposals as to how it should be disposed of. We are glad no money is to be wasted on fireworks, not only because they are literally transient, but also for the reason stated by Colonel Merewether. The Municipality is but the civic and locally official representative of the people, and though on that account it is right in taking the lead and calling a public meeting to organise the celebration of the Jubilee, it ought not to contribute to the show more than by illuminating its own offices. Similarly, we may ask, can it properly send an address to the Queen in its own name? As well might the Port Trust do it, or even the Government for that matter. All addresses of this kind ought to emanate from the people and their social, not official, representatives, unless we had a purely representative Government. It also appears to us to be the right view that the bulk of this money, set apart from the civic treasury, should be spent on local objects of permanent utility. From this point of view Jubilee or Victoria Drinking Fountains and Jubilee Gardens in the thick of the native town, which have been suggested, appear most appropriate. The late Bhau Daji used significantly to speak of a garden in the midst of our crowded city as a lung to the city, the usefulness of which needs not to be pointed out any more than the benefit of pure drinking water in a tropical climate. But the crowd in our time is much denser than in that of the accomplished scholar and patriot, and will be greater still in the future. We trust, therefore, these objects will not be overlooked in the disposal of the money. The funds to be gathered from public subscriptions may be spent on other projects which are important in their own way; but on one condition we must insist, and that is that memorials of the Jubilee endowed with Indian money must be erected *in India.* We say this not from the sordid jealousy of parting with so much money—though in all conscience we are poor enough for that consideration—but especially because Indians of all classes and of all days to come must witness them with their own eyes and in their own midst, and not simply be asked to believe on trust that they exist in other parts of the Empire.—*Indian Spectator.*

WE say that the ratepayers of Bombay have not entrusted their money to the Corporation for charitable purposes or for starting memorial funds. If the members of the Corporation are so very anxious to observe the Jubilee day, let them pay handsome contributions from their own pockets.—*Rast Goftar.*

IMPRISONMENT OF A BRITISH SUBJECT IN FRANCE.

AN extraordinary case of the unwarrantable imprisonment of a British subject has been communicated by him to *Galignani's Messenger.* The victim is Mr. Edward Scott, who has been living for some time in Paris. In the autumn he went to Boulogne-sur-Mer, where he made the acquaintance of some Englishmen, and one of them seems to have jumped to the conclusion that he was Amstrong, the supposed accomplice of Velasko in the Allard Bank robbery, who had been condemned by default in Paris to five years' imprisonment. The Prefect of Police was communicated with, and when Mr. Scott, who in the meantime, had run over to England, returned to Boulogne-sur-Mer, he was arrested. This occurred on Nov. 29, and although Mr. Scott states that he lost no time in informing the British Consul of the fact, no measures were taken on his behalf, and on Dec. 4, he was removed handcuffed to Paris, where he was at once conveyed to Mazas Prison, although he had been subjected to no examination by the police magistrate. From that date until Dec. 17 Mr. Scott was not allowed to see any one, nor, according to his account, was he permitted to employ the services of an interpreter, though he could not speak French. On Dec. 17 he was brought before the Police Court, and it was at once demonstrated that he was not Armstrong. He was accordingly discharged, but his troubles did not end here. He was taken in a police van to the Prefecture of Police, where he was confined in a room with forty-five criminals, being taken out several times for further examination by the magistrate. Finally, on Dec. 20, he was set at liberty, after an imprisonment of twenty-one days. Mr. Scott is now taking steps to obtain some redress for this unwarrantable detention. If the account which he gives be correct in every particular, he certainly deserves redress. So many instances have occurred of mistakes being made by blundering officials, that it is high time that a radical change should be introduced into the police system. Lord Lyons has lost no time in having the matter thoroughly investigated.

THE LOSS OF THE BRITISH STEAMER NORMANTON.

THE CAPTAIN CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.

CAPTAIN JOHN WILLIAM DRAKE, of the British steamer Normanton, which was wrecked on the Japanese coast in October, has been tried before H. B. M.'s Court for Japan, sitting at Yokohamo, for "feloniously killing and slaying" a number of Japanese passengers by neglecting to take proper precautions for saving their lives. Mr. Justice N. J. Hannen, summed up as follows:—

The first question you will have to address to yourselves is: Had the captain in this instance taken on himself any duty with regard to the preservation of the lives of the passengers. With regard to that, there can be no doubt that the answer to it is: Yes, he had. A captain, who goes to sea in the command of a ship, and who has passengers and a crew on board, has the very plain and absolute duty of doing all that he can—all that he reasonably can—for the protection of their lives. The next question you will have to take is: Did he neglect to perform that duty? Now we must see exactly what the duty is before we can answer that question. What has been contended by the Crown? Mainly this: that he should have had (1) boat stations and drills; (2) that he should have directed the passengers to be forced into the boats; (3) that he should have ordered some one to look after the passengers while the chief officer went to the anchor; and (4) that he should have directed some one specifically to go to the starboard alley-way. In reality nobody ever went there. Now, it is quite clear that he did not do those things which it is alleged by the Crown he ought to have done. You may take it that he did not do those particular things. Coming to the question as to whether or not the Captain should have used force, his Honour said:—Now, the next point alleged by the Crown is that he ought in reality to have forced the passengers into the boats. With regard to that the first thing that one is bound to remark upon is that he certainly had the authority. A captain, when he is placed in command of a ship, has such authority that he would have been entitled to take the passengers by force and place them in the boat. The next question is: Was he bound to exercise that? That, of course, is again a question for you—whether he was bound, in all the circumstances of this case, to use force towards those passengers to put them in the boats. His Honour did not think that the fact that the captain did not send any one to take the first officer's place in getting the boats out when he ordered that officer to get the anchor over, was of no consequence and need not be considered, for they found that what the captain would have ordered took place exactly, the second officer taking charge of the boats. With regard to the Naval Court of Inquiry, his Honour said:—Now, to say one word with regard to the remarks which Mr. Robinson thought it his duty to make with regard to the Crown not giving you any evidence as to the result of the Court of Inquiry. He returned to that subject, and it is because he returned to it that I deem it my duty to allude to it. Of that inquiry, gentlemen, it is useless, it would be affectation to pretend that you do not know; it would be affectation to pretend that you do not know the results. But you know, although you know the results of it, that you have no right whatever to take it into consideration. And that for a very simple reason, not only because the law tells you that you must not, but because it is quite plain that the Board of Trade Inquiry—although a legal process—amounts to not much more than if two of the partners of Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co. had sat down in their back room and entered into an inquiry and transmitted to the owners of the steamer their report. It is the duty of the Consul to inform the Board of Trade, but it has nothing to do with the criminality of those persons whose conduct is put in question at that Board of Trade Inquiry. It would be quite ridiculous that such an inquiry as that, which is instituted very often at the request of the master of the ship and is conducted by him, at which principally the evidence he brings forward is heard, should preclude people afterwards from going either civilly or criminally against the persons whom they may think wrong. It is not legal evidence, which you can take into consideration, but you will see that it is quite reasonable that it should have no influence whatever upon your judgment. What you have to determine is, whether the captain has been guilty of such negligence as to make him guilty of manslaughter upon the evidence which has been given in this Court yesterday, and the arguments you have heard to-day. I should, therefore, put the case before you in this way:—Was there some negligence on the part of the prisoner in not having boat stations, in not ordering boats to be used, in not ordering more or other people to look after the passengers, in not sending specifically to each alley-way? Was he guilty of culpable negligence in these, or any of these, respects? Did such negligence cause the deaths? If you think so, you will find him guilty.

After an absence of an hour and a half, the jury returned and the foreman delivered the following verdict:—Verdict of Guilty. 'But the jury desire to record their sense of the difficulties of the position in which the captain was placed, aggravated by the fact of the engineers having left the ship in the port lifeboat, thereby diminishing the means of saving life at his command, and also by the unwillingness, if not actual resistance, offered by the Japanese passengers to the efforts made to get them out of the alley-way towards the boats.'

The Judge—John William Drake: The jury, after very carefully hearing and considering your case, and hearing the able defence that has been urged upon your behalf, have found you guilty of manslaughter. The rider amounted in reality to a recommendation to mercy. I fully appreciate the difficulties in which you were placed, and which have been noticed by the jury. Nevertheless, these lives have been lost, and you have been found by the jury to be guilty of manslaughter. Under these circumstances, taking everything into consideration, and taking, to the full amount that I possibly can, their recommendation and the rider they have added to their verdict, into my consideration, I am sorry to have to pass sentence upon you. I am not going to aggravate the position in which, no doubt, you are, by making any remarks, beyond this, that it cannot but be a matter of deep regret, not only to us all, but also no doubt to you now, that you did not take such steps as would have been more effectual towards the saving of life. We have been accustomed to expect from the merchant service of England heroism and devotion to the interests of the crew and passengers that I am afraid in this case were wanting. It is my painful duty under the circumstances, and taking everything that has been said into consideration, to sentence you to three months' imprisonment.

A BULL-FIGHT IN HAVANA.

MR. HOWARD PAUL, in a letter to the *New York World,* recounts some wonderful performances by the famous *espada,* Luis Mazzantini, at Havana. He says:—

Havana is just now immensely excited in consequence of the strike of the cigarmakers and a series of big bull-fights for which *gran' empresa de toros,* M. Vechardo, who presents a wealthy syndicate of Cubans and Spaniards, has imported from Madrid the famous *espada,* Senor Luis Mazzantini. The professional status of this fighter may be gathered from the fact that his honorarium is dlrs. 30,000 in gold, one half of that sum being paid in advance, for fourteen performances, a half clear benefit and free transit from and back to Spain. Mazzantini is an extremely handsome man, with the form of an Apollo. I met him the night before his first representation at the Tacon Theatre, and had I not known who and what he was I should have mistaken him for a doctor or a notary of good position. His face is calm, sympathetic and full of what one calls character, and his manners are those of a man of refined society. He was formerly an under-secretary to King Amadeus during that monarch's brief reign, and he achieved distinction in the Spanish capital as an amateur actor. He reminded me very much of Bressant, of the Comédie Francaise, and I can well imagine him the hero of elegant comedy. On the retirement of the Italian King from Spain Mazzantini turned his attention to the bull-ring, and made his début at Seville as a *banderillero* in which capacity he displayed so much skill and address that he was quickly promoted to the position of a *picadore,* and in two years he rose to be the most famous and wealthy *matador* in the Kingdom. His manners and bearing were in remarkable contrast to the rest of the contestants, most of whom were brawny, muscular, coarse-featured fellows.

The Amphitheatre of Havana has been constructed to seat 10,000 persons, and there were close upon that number present at the *premiere* of the series. The prices of admission ranged from dolrs. 8 on the shady side of the plaza to dolrs. 4 on the sunny side. A private box to hold six, in addition costs, according to position, from dolrs. 30 to dolrs. 50. On Mazzantini's first entrance into the ring he was received with a tempest of applause, reminding me of the explosive outburst that he heard when a favorite of the Derby shoots past the winning post at Epsom. Then the *picadores* and *banderilleros* appear, and finally a detachment of what the Cubans call the "monos sabious" (wise monkeys), who are really the negroes who do the rough work and druggery for the "lidiadores." The men all take their places, the bull is turned in, stands at bay for a few seconds, and, with a dazed air, usually makes a rush for a horse on which is mounted a "picadore." The first bull was a handsome black animal, with prominent and powerful horns ("bien encornado") as the official programme stated it, and in less than ten minutes he killed six horses. All the efforts of the "espadas" and the "banderilleros" to attract his attention were fruitless. He went straight for the horses, and sudden slaughter was the result. This to me was the most painful portion of the performances, as the play with the bull, the surprising dash of the men over the arena, the gay costumes, the mad excitement of the audience, the wonderful nerve of Mazzantini before he gave the huge beast the "coup de grace," were all calculated to interest and excite rather than to disgust. Mazzantini, by the way, wore a superb costume of green and gold, heavily and exquisitely embroidered. The "picadores" were clad in buff and silver, while the menial and active "monos sabios" wore red caps and jackets. The entire staff were practical acrobats, for occasionally, when the bull made a sudden charge in their direction, the whole of the performers leaped the palings of the inclosure with a speed and nimbleness suggestive of long training in a circus. More adroit "dodgers" and jumpers I certainly never gazed upon.

There were six bulls engaged in six separate contests, and the "modus operandi" was much the same in each case. The "picadores" use as a lance a pole terminating in a short sharp spike. When the bull dashes at the horse, the "picadore" lunges at the animal, wounding him usually in the shoulder. In most cases he pays but scant attention to the irritating thrust, but gores the horse, happily making short and mortal work of that portion of the combat. The rider disengages himself as best he may, and while doing so a "banderillero," to attract attention of the bull, flings a red cloak in his face. This calls him off, and he makes chase, being diverted in his course by others of his tormentors, until he is worked up to a high pitch of fury. While this goes on the thousands of spectators shout their loudest, and when an adroit turn or a clever "coup" is made by the performer the more enthusiastic throw their caps into the arena, crying! "Bravo, toro!" "Bien pegado hombre!" And the Amphitheatre is a seething, howling mass of humanity.

During the progress of the fight the "banderilleros," in order to keep the bull in an enraged condition, thrust sticks, in the ends of which are barbed points (like the half of an arrow) in his neck, near the shoulders. To execute this with certainty and address the performer must face the bull, and the boldness with which he takes up his position is surprising. While one "banderillero" swiftly delivers the barbs another stands close at hand ready with his dull red cloak to cover the retreat of his companion. In Spain, I am told, that when a bull is indisposed to show fight or slinks away and fails to be aroused by these maddening weapons they are supplemented by fireworks which ignite when they touch the body and blister him to agony and fury. None of the animals engaged in the Plaza de la Habana required this fiendish stimulant to incite them to action. On the contrary, they entered into the spirit of the fight with as much eagerness and animation as did the performers. Senor Francisco Alvarez, who graciously accorded me a seat in his box, and who has witnessed many frays in Madrid and Seville, assured me that he had never seen so brisk a set of pugnacious bulls. These animals, by the way, are reared in Andalusia especially for the ring and cost dols. 500 each to land in Havana. Their pedigrees were given in the programme with many details anent their breeding and condition. The supreme moment at length arrives. After sufficient teasing and torturing the enraged animal must be killed. The "espada," who has closely watched the manœuvres of the "banderilleros" comes jauntily forward, bows gracefully right and left to the vast throng, and throws his black embroidered cap high into the air. He carries a short, straight sword and a scarlet cloak. He advances towards his antagonist and provokes his attention. He exasperates him by flaunting the red mantle, the bull "goes for him" and he leaps adroitly on one side. These movements are repeated several times, and when he gets his victim well in position the skilful "matador" with fiendish grace delivers his weapon almost to the hilt between the shoulder blade and the spine. It seems a miracle that he is not impaled on the horns of the beast, from whose mouth gushes a torrent of blood. He reels, recovers himself, makes a feeble show of resistance and falls dead. The trumpets blare out a fanfare, the victorious assailant recovers his cap, smiles and bows low to the President of the day, who is seated in a cosy box, and the mighty multitude express their delight and approval in a frantic paroxysmal howl of acclamation. The masculine portion of the audience sway about with a ferocity of movement suggestive of tigers rather than human beings, the ladies wildly wave their fans and handkerchiefs, and even the children join in the universal and bewildering panic. It is a moment of madness—a stupendous spectacle of Roman barbarity of which we read in histories of the past.

A strange calm now falls upon the throng, which has spent its force in a hurricane of expression. Then there come bowling into the ring three mules, harnessed abreast, gaily bedizened with ribbons and streamers, to remove the bodies of the slain animals. They are dragged by the head about the arena to distribute the coarse sand which obliterates the signifigant ghastly pools of blood that tell the tale of conflict. While this is proceeding the band discourses lively music, the spectators discuss the incidents of the fight, refreshments are handed about, and the tribunes present an air of unusual festivity.

I was curious to observe what was the effect of all this activity, vigilance, danger and "bloody business," as Shakespeare puts it, upon Mazzantini. The representation occupied two hours and a half, the day was close and sultry, and in all that length of time he did not leave the arena for a moment nor partook of so much as a draught of water. The perspiration poured down his face and his body must have been submerged. Two hours after the spectacle I found the famous "matador" at his hotel quietly dining tete-a-tete with his secretary, and exhibiting no signs of exhaution. "I have just had a bath," said he, "and now I shall despatch this cutlet."

His appearance was so calm and his manner so reposeful and dignified that he might have just emerged from his study, or spent a benevolent after-noon at a meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He did not in the least suggest the lithe, swift, aggressive cavalier, theatrically clad, that a few hours before had despatched the enraged "toros." A wonderful man in his way is Mazzantini. You will see him in New York before his return to Spain.

A GERMAN OFFICER ON THE BULGARIAN CAMPAIGN.

WE review elsewhere as a book Major von Huhn's volume on Bulgaria, but its importance and lessons will bear separate treatment from the purely political and military point of view.

It is the misfortune of Bulgaria that her position is such as always to expose her to the violence and the intrigues of her powerful neighbours. At the Berlin Congress the object of Russia was to enlarge and strengthen Bulgaria, and this entirely in her own interests; for she hoped, in a future attempt upon Constantinople, to use the Bulgarian army as an advanced guard against Turkey, covering her passage of the Danube and the massing of her forces in Bulgarian territory. And as the obstacle of the Balkan range would still remain to be surmounted, she aimed at acquiring such influence south of it in the province created and christened by the Treaty of Berlin as Eastern Roumelia, as would secure for her the passes of the mountains. Remembering the long and costly struggle at Plevna, in what is now the Bulgarian Principality, and for the Schipka and other passes of the Balkans afterwards, it is evident how vast was the advantage she would gain in passing the mountains unopposed. And in order that there might be no doubt about the subservience to Russia of the Bulgarian army, it was placed at first exclusively in the hands of Russian officers; while, as its independent action was never contemplated it had neither commissariat nor transport, the Russian army being relied on for the supply of these. Matters going thus entirely to her wish, it was clear that Russia must desire the ultimate union of Bulgaria and Roumelia, in which the defensible frontier of Turkey, so carefully assigned to her by the Treaty of Berlin, would vanish; but that union must take place by her will and at her own time, and the joint territories must be placed under a ruler of her own choice. When, therefore, the revolt broke forth spontaneously in September 1885, when Bulgarians and Roumelians alike demanded the union of the provinces, and Prince Alexander hastened to put himself at the head of the movement which took him, no less than the rest of the world, by surprise, it is no wonder that the autocrat was exasperated. The late Czar had liked and supported the Prince; the present one, finding him much too faithful to the interests of his subjects, and consequently too popular, had spared no pains to destroy his influence. When the Prince proceeded to mobilize the Bulgarian forces, the Czar dealt him what he thought was a deadly stroke in withdrawing the Russian colonels, captains, and staff from the Bulgarian army, which would thus, it was hoped, lose its very bones and sinews, and lie helpless at the autocrat's mercy. And when a crisis was hastened by the sudden appearance of the Servian army on the scene, the Czar, by striking the Prince's name from the Russian army list, believed he should effectually estrange the Bulgarian people from so discredited a ruler.

When the manifest will of Servia first rendered measures of defence immediately necessary, the Bulgarian army, recruited from Eastern Roumelia as well as Bulgaria, had reached the respectable force of about 90,000 men. The Bulgarian soldier had proved himself excellent at marching and easily satisfied in respect of food, but nothing else was known about him which might inspire confidence. There were no officers in the army above the rank of captain or of more than eight years' service, its staff was without experience, a captain commanded its artillery, and a captain was its adjutant-general; it had neither commissariat nor transport, it was scattered over a wide area, and was principally posted on the southern frontier, anticipating an attack from Turkey, and when it appeared that Servia, on suddenly declaring war, had already massed 70,000 men on the western frontier, where there was only an insignificant line of outposts to oppose them, all the world anticipated for King Milan a triumphant march upon Sofia and a dictation of his own terms there. On the other hand the spirit of the Bulgarian army and population was enthusiastic; it had been recruited in due proportion from its Turkish subjects, better war material than which it is impossible to find, and the deficiencies of transport were made good by the farmers and peasants, who everywhere responded zealously to the requisitions for carts and animals. Moreover, the just and conciliatory treatment which the Turkish population of Bulgaria had experienced from Prince Alexander now brought its reward; for no sooner did it appear that Servia, not Turkey, was the enemy in the field, than 6,000 Bulgarian Mahommedans volunteered to form a corps for service. Nevertheless, there was anything but confidence, or even hope, among the friends of Bulgaria, now that the two infant States were about to meet *en champ clos.*

The position which the Prince had already selected and entrenched for covering his capital was about twenty miles from it, and about two miles beyond the town of Slivnitza, on the road which enters Sofia from the north-west. But another road also enters Sofia from Servia at some distance south of the first, and the Prince accordingly awaited in his capital the development of the Servian line of invasion. On the 16th of November the enemy was reported to be approaching Slivnitza, and on this point the first concentration of Bulgarian troops was directed. On the right of the road as it traverses the position the mountains approach close and steep; on the left of it, where three-fourths of the entrenchments lay, is fairly level ground, and the Servians must there advance on the trenches up a broad deep hollow. With men enough the position would have been secure; but the Bulgarians, besides being too few for its extent, were outnumbered two to one in men and four to one in guns. And, surely, seldom have troops and their leader met invasion with fewer advantages than were possessed by the Bulgarian army.

Space does not permit us to give more than the broadest outline of the three days' fight. Major Gutscheff commanded the Bulgarians, under the Prince, when on the 17th the Servians advanced to the attack. The battle began in the tumbled peaks and deep ravines on the right of the road, where the Servians in greatly superior numbers attempted to turn the flank. They began by seizing a hill or two; but when a reinforcement of a couple of battalions reached the Bulgarian right wing it assumed the offensive. Without firing a shot, the drums beating the charge, the Prince's troops under his own eyes rushed against a heavy fire, up a hill not easy to climb at any time, and carried it without a check. They disappeared on the other side; and, after a pause, firing was again heard from a distance, and the cheers of the Bulgarians told that this hill also was carried. they were so full of the fighting spirit that they stormed yet a third hill, and were only checked by their commander, Bendereff, when they had advanced three miles from their first position. Meanwhile the centre and left, in the plain, had been assailed in front without an attempt to turn the position; but the Servians never pushed their attack home, and, after a long-maintained artillery fire, it ended at nightfall, leaving the Bulgarians victorious all along the line, when the armies lay down to bivouac on those inclement heights and in the bare fields in very bad November weather. During the night five fresh battalions arrived, one being mounted on the horses of a cavalry regiment, two men on a charger. Next day the enemy, having perceived a weak spot on the left flank, directed an attack on it at dawn: but the new regiments had already occupied it, and repulsed the assailants, who also failed on the centre, where the Bulgarian Krupp guns beat the Servian muzzle-loaders off the field. When the Servians advanced on the centre, the Bulgarian right wing in the mountains wheeled to the left, and moved in line against the enemy's flank; and this counter-attack, combined with a forward movement of the centre, drove the Servians back at all points. So ended the second day.

On the morning of the 19th the Prince, believing that, notwithstanding the two days' victories, his troops, lying exposed on the hills or in the trenches, must urgently need rest, had issued orders that nothing should be done to provoke a fight, and hoped for a day of repose. But on this morning news the most alarming arrived from the rear. It was reported that the Servians were advancing on Sofia by the Bresnik road. The Prince at once resolved to go to what seemed the point of danger. As he galloped towards Sofia he heard the noise of reopening battle in the lines behind him; the sounds continued to increase. Nevertheless he went on—to find consternation reigning in the capital. Here, however, telegrams from the rear told him that Gutscheff was holding his own; and presently it appeared that Captain Popoff, who the night before had marched from the Slivnitza position, to meet an anticipated movement on the Bresnik road, had surprised and routed the advancing Servians, and was following them towards the frontier. The Prince at once returned to Slivnitza, where the right wing, contrary to orders, had begun the fight; and his troops, hardly to be restrained, had pushed the Servians back to the Dragoman Pass, where a general advance of the Bulgarian line had been stopped only by darkness. Next day, the 20th, there was more fighting with the right wing; on the 22nd the Dragoman Pass was forced; and on the 23rd the army passed through and, after an engagement, entered Zaribrod. Engagements with the Servian rear-guard continued till the frontier was almost reached, when the enemy sent a flag of truce to demand an armistice, which was refused; and on the 26th, ten days after the Servians had crossed the frontier to attack the Bulgarians, passed it in pursuit. There was yet one final engagement in the plain round Pirot—and then nothing seemed to stand between the Servian King and army, and destruction. But at this moment Austria intervened, and threatening to enter the field, robbed the Bulgarians of further fruits of victory.

It may be imagined with what feelings the Czar saw, as the result of all his schemes, the Bulgarian army, commanded by its Prince and led by captains and lieutenants, achieving a succession of victories, which would have been glorious for veteran troops and commanders, amid the applause of Europe. His vexation was expressed in a shameful attempt to injure the Prince. Russian emissaries insinuated everywhere that he had huddled up a peace in the moment of success to serve his own private ends, and that he had received a bribe from Austria.

Even the slight sketch that we have had space for will assure the reader that there have been few more memorable feats of arms than the victories of this brief and brilliant campaign, and that they could have been achieved with such slender means and resources only by a very remarkable man. The Prince who accomplished these marvels was then only twenty-eight years old. He had already proved himself a wise and just ruler under very difficult conditions; he now appeared as a most skilful and valiant general. Previous to his reign the people had been in a state either of smouldering revolt or of abject submission; under it they had developed the qualities of a brave and independent nation. Those who knew Bulgaria of old will admit that only a very strong and generous influence could have evoked from such materials the ardent desire for freedom, the patient persistence in seeking it, the devotion and enthusiasm which they have displayed; while those who consider what the condition of the army was, unformed, unequipped and taken by surprise will perceive that it could only have achieved its surprising victories under the inspiration of a great leader whose spirit and example were to it its life and soul. Not the least of the benefits he conferred on his people was the establishment of harmony between his Christian and Mahommedan subjects in Bulgaria, who had so many mutual injuries to forget. Prince Bismarck is said to have sarcastically told him, when first elected, that his having been Prince of Bulgaria would be an interesting incident to look back upon in later life. But it is far more than that. It has been a period in which, going through a singularly severe probation, he showed himself great in peace and great in war; and it will be strange if, with his richly-earned repute, his large experience, the long future he may look to, and the rare qualities of manner and person which are universally ascribed to him, he does not yet look back upon the past from higher ground than that occupied by the Prince of Bulgaria.—*Saturday Review.*

DIAMOND DISCOVERIES IN AUSTRALIA.

THE inhabitants of Kimberley, South Africa, are just now turning anxious glances towards New South Wales, for there a very important discovery of diamondiferus soil has recently been made. South African doamond diggers have lately entered upon a renewed era of prosperity, and until a month back were hugging themselves in the belief that their country possessed the monopoly of a large proportion of the diamond produce of the world. Since the extension of the Cape railways to Kimberley, profits have been immensely increased by the reduction in the cost of fuel and other materials. Companies that have long ceased to pay dividends and were embarrassed with debt are now prospering and shareholders rejoice. But with renewed prosperity has come the spectre of Australian diamonds, and the busy workers on the parched plains of Griqualand West breathlessly await further news of their Antipodean rivals.

Although diamonds have been found in small quantities in New South Wales for some years past, no important mining operations have been undertaken till September in this year. An important diamondiferous area extending for a distance of twenty miles has however, lately been opened near to Inverell on the Gwydir River. The soil is stated to consist of coarse gravel and sand formed from decomposed greenstone and granite; and in it, in addition to diamonds, are found quartz, schorl, Lydian stone, jaspers, beryl, topazes, zircons, and sapphires. Both in the average of diamonds to the load of earth, and of white stones to off-coloured ones the Australian fields are said to be superior to the South African. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Kimberley people feel as "blue" as their own diamondiferous earth.

A FRENCH DIVORCE CASE.

THE Marquis de Talleyrand Perigord, whose divorce from his American wife, formerly Miss Bessie Curtis, of New York, has just been announced, was anything but a model husband or father. Once he went with the Baron Selliere to Mexico and remained away two years. When he returned to Paris he never took the trouble to go and see his wife and daughter. Yet the former was a blameless, high-minded woman, and the latter, now a charming girl of sixteen, was his only child. Though the Marquise has been virtually separated from him for a number of years, she was at first inclined to oppose the divorce in all legal ways on account of her daughter, but the advice of those most interested in the matter prevailed, and she has granted her husband a release from the matrimonial fetters that he has worn so lightly. She will be henceforward known as the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord Curtis, and should her divorced spouse marry again, as it is said he intends to do, his second wife could not assume that title, but will become Duchess de Dino on the death of the father of the Marquis. This gentleman still lives, a lively old personage, now over eighty years of age, in Florence, where he is a well-known figure in society, being present at all the grand entertainments of the season. He was separated many years ago from the Duchess (apparently it runs in the family) and she lives with the Marquis, who, not being a model husband or father, has at least the merit of being the most devoted of sons. She was one of the great beauties of the court of Louis Phillippe, and retains much of her charm of conversation and grace of manner. The Marquis himself is by no means in aspect the typical lady-killer. He is small and insignificant looking, but is a brilliant conversationalist, and has much personal fascination. His debts have been paid over and over again by his long-suffering wife, to whom the divorce, except so far as the interests of her daughter are concerned, must have proved a veritable "happy release." The family of the Marquis comprises some of the highest-sounding names of France, including the Prince de Sagan, the Duke de Valenzay, and others, but the title of Duke de Dino is one of very recent standing, having been conferred on the uncle of the present Duke in 1817 by Ferdinand, King of Naples. The sister of Mme. de Talleyrand-Perigord, a younger Miss Curtis, married a few years ago Prince Manuel de Ruspoli, of Rome.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Mt. Olivet, 1,639 tons, Captain E. Gammell, sailed yesterday in ballast for Calcutta.

THE s. s. Secandra, 1,691 tons, sailed under E. C. Russel yesterday, for Galle, in ballast.

THE barque Heros, 443 tons, having obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last, will sail to-day for Zanzibar with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers aboard.

THE s. s. Oriental, 939 tons, Captain G. A. Shepherd, arrived in Bombay the day before yesterday from Mozambique with a general cargo and 48 deck passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Mobile, 916 tons, Captain J. T. Cronin, sailed yesterday for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain F. G. Raffin, sailed on Saturday evening last for Gwadur and Busreh with a general cargo and 125 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Elektra, 2,075 tons, Commander G. Raguain, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Trieste.—Captain, Mrs, Miss Boswell and two children, Baron A. von Berger, Mr. M. de Pauli, and Mr. W. P. Sayers. For Suez.—Doctor Meyer and Mr. E. Kranzler, and 17 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

15TH JANUARY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arara	2666	J. Newel........	A	K. Nixon & Co.
" Arabia	2314	......	B	Graham & Co.
" Rosetta	2154	G. W. Brady......	C	P. & O. Co.
" Clan Macgregor	1926	S. H. Palmer ..	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Crown of Arragon ..	1685	W. Furgusson..	H J	K. Nixon & Co.
" Amana	2131	J. Thwaite......	K	K. Nixon & Co.
" Sorrento	1775	J. T. Rodgers ..	L	F. Muir & Co.
" Akaba......	2588	J. C. Main......	M	K. Nixon & Co.
" Port Phillip.	2.22	R. Calvert......	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Waverley ...	3044	G. Dodero	O	K. Nixon & Co.
" D. Baldmino	1732	G. Dulling	Q	F. Rubattino.
" Hajeen	1812	S. G. Newey.....	..	R. Cursetji.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
15	Oriental (s)	Shepherd ..	Mozambique, Dec. 11.
16	Empress of India (s)	Warrick	Calcutta, Dec. 19.
	Hydroos	Nakoda	Tuticorin, Dec. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
15	Lilburn Tower (s).	Nelson	Genoa.
	Crofton Hall......	Lyons	Rangoon.
16	Mobile (s)	Cronin	Hoodeida & Jeddah.
	Mt. Olivet (s)......	Gammell	Calcutta.
	King Arthur (s)..	Raffin	Gwadur & Busreh.
	Secundra (s)	Russel	Galle.
	Elektra (s)	Ragusin	Trieste, &c.

The barque Heros obtained her port-clearance the day before yesterday for Zanzibar.

The following vessels commenced loading on Saturday last:—s.s. Goa, for Coast and Calcutta; and s.s. Nizam, for London, Trieste and Venice.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.		
12	Asia (s)......	......	Negapatam.
	Europa (s)	......	Liverpool.
	Pekin (s)	......	Calcutta.
13	Goalpara (s)	......	Rangoon.
	Tibre (s)	......	Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.		
11	D. of Buccleuch (s)	......	Calcutta.
13	Asia (s)	......	Rangoon.
	Tibre (s)	......	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Arabia (s), 70 cases stout, J. Framji; 75 cases Irish whisky, D. Cowasji.

Clan Macgregor (s), 25 cases whisky, Messrs. Booth and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Rosetta (s), 9 cases biscuits and provisions, A. Salebai; 500 drums linseed oil, H. Sheik Adam and Co; 107 packages disinfecting powder, M. M. Mody and Co; 10 cases varnish, W. D. Graham; 59 cases oilmanstores, medicines, &c., E. Samsoodin and Co; 180 packages oilmanstores, medicines, confectionery, &c., J. M. Goolam Hoosein; 2 cases spectacles and optical instruments, D. M. Madon; 52 cases oilmanstores, and cheese, D. Burjorji.

Putialla (s), 1 case metal watches, A. H. Eswallji; 9 cases medicines and medical appliances, Purvis and Son; 38 cases varnish and 35 cases turpentine, A. Samsoodin; 1 package stationery, N. Camroodin; 13 cases burners, Bharmal Bhiwa; 50 tubs Japan Camphor, Joseph Soares; 100 casks cement, A. Salmon and Co; 6 packages bacon, hams and cheese, The Co-operative Stores; 12 cases brandy, Bolton and Co; 35 case wines and liquers, Bolton and Co; 25 casks safety fuse, A. E. Munshi; 2 hogsheads cognac, 35 cases invalids part, 15 cases sherry, 110 cases port wine, and 101 cases old tom, D. Cowasjee.

Rosetta (s), 9 cases sherry, Jamsetji Framji; 35 cases whisky, D. Cowasji; 8 cases medicines, N. Moolji & Co., 20 cases medicines, B. Cullianji.

Peshawar (s), 15 bales printing paper, the "Times of India."

Surat (s), 3 bales printing paper, the "Times of India."

Thames (s), 21 packages medicines, B Cullianjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

R. Rubatino (s), 1 hogshead whisky, Maneckji Pestonji.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macgregor (s), 100 cases whisky, Jamsetji Framji.

FROM PORT SAID

Rosetta (s), 200 cases fresh fruits, J. and S. Sassoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Waverley (s), 100 bales cotton, Ebji Oomersi; 10 bales hemp, L. Naronji; 33 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosein; 200 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co; 54 bales cotton C. Bharmall; 60 bales wool, T. Jeewraj; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 154 bales cotton waste, Pragji Heerji; 276 bales cotton waste, K. Damani.

Arabia (s), 700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 101 bales wool, L. Callianji; 280 cwts coir yarn, F. L. Bottleboy.

FOR HULL.

Hajeen (s), 16,072 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 3000 cwts wheat, J. Fachiri; 960 cwts myrabolums, Jaitha Harchand; 322 cwts myrabolums, A. Schwager.

Arara (s), 999 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Marabout, 200 tons old iron, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Akaba (s), 3,999 cwts gingelly seed and 1,250 cwts mowra seed, Lang Moir and Co; 45 cwts medicinal drugs, Meiffre Neveu and Co; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 60 cwts wheat, J. Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macgregor (s), 2,472 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 55 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 17,994 cwts wheat and 500 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

D. Balduino (s), 800 cwts gingelly seed and 875 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nizam (s), 400 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co; 1,500 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, A. Blascheck and Co; 50 bales cotton, G. Bythell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam (s), 300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 605 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 430 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 440 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 165 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Elektra (s), 100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 55 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Sorrento (s), 400 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVAL.—JANUARY 15.

Williams, Lt, Bo, Oxford Regt, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 14.

Woolmer, Lt, Bo, Lanc Fus, on duty, to Nasirabad.

JANUARY 15.

Strutt, Col, Bo, Staff Corps, on leave, to Baroda.
Young, Lt, Bo, Cont, from leave, to Ahmedabad.
Davies, Capt, Bl, Ches Regt, off leave, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, January 17, 1887.

In consequence of all Instructors being required at the Coorla range for the Bombay Vol. Rifle Association meeting, there will be no morning or evening drills during this week.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Admiralty Suits.

5-86—Chalk, W. and S.—J. A. Shepherd and others vs. The steamship Celerity and others. —Little, S. F. and N.

6-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Hajibhoy Lalji and others vs. The steamship Shastri and others —Chalk, W. and S.

Long Cause.

573-85—Hore, C. and B.—Bai Mancooverbai vs. Bai Chatoorbai and others.—Little, S. F. and N.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

325-83—Little, S. F. and N—Pallonji Ruttanji Contractor vs. Bhiccaji Gunesh—In person.—Part heard.

7,319-86—Bomonji and H—Bhiccaji Gunesh vs. Pallonji Ruttonji—Little, S. F. and N—(B. S. C. C.)

329-86—Tyabji and D.—Fatmabai and another vs. Sidick Allana and others—T. H. Pearse, and M.H. Khan.

332-86—Bomonji and H.—Mowji Jairam vs. Pragji Dewji and others—Wilkin and B.

335-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Parwatibai vs. Parwatibai and another—Payne, G. and S.

343-86—Crawford and B.—Canji Anundji vs. Janabai.—Jefferson, B. and D.

346-86—In person—Allarakheabhy Vaseer vs. Pootlaji Bhewaji—Chalk and W.

362-86—Janardhan G.—Gungusha Ramrulton vs. Rampursad Mathooradas.—Thakurdas, D. and C.

371-86—Tobin and R.—Maneck Haji vs. Goolam Hoosen Parpea—Thakurdas, D and C.

374-86—Little, S. F. and N—Thackersey Gouldas and others vs. Hurgowandas Cooberdas—Macfarlane, E. and H.

382-86—Crawford and B—Bai Labai vs. Fazulbhoy Vishram and another—Payne, G. and S.

391-86—Crawford, and B—Moolji Thackersey and others vs. Gomti and another—In person.

403-86—Ardesir, H. and D—Ruttonjee Muncherji Colah vs. Dorabji Framji Panday—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

To speak to minutes of Decree.

262-83—Little, S. F. and N.—Purmanundas Jewandas vs. Ardaseer Framjee—Ardesir, H. and D.

172-86—Hore, C. and B.—Morarjee Cullianji and others vs. G. H. Guddum and others—Little, S. F. and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

149-86—Chalk, W. and S.—Rathia Vithal and another vs. Hurkissoudas Narrotumdas and another—Shamrao P—Part heard.

162-86—Payne, G. and S—Sudanund Raghoba vs. Raghoba Govind and others—T. H. Pearse.

505-85—Payne, G. and S—Haji Moosa Adum vs. Zulikabai and others—Khunderao M.

456-85—Tyabji and D—Anandnath Maharaj vs. Atmaram Kanobia—Winter and B.

223-86—Payne, G. and S—Janmahomed Noormahomed vs. Haji Cassum Joosub and others.

201-85—J. C. Cama—Muncherji Merwanji Narelwala vs. Hassum Coreji—Bomonjee and H.

374-83—Payne, G. and S.—Memon Joonus Haji Ahmed vs. Memon Haji Ahmed Haji Abdoola.

313-79—Ardesir, H. and D.—The New Alexandra S. and W. Co. vs. Nursey Kessowji and others.—Jefferson, B. and D.—J. C. Cama, and In person.

317-79—Ardesir, H. and D.—The Colaba S. and W. Co. vs. Nursey Kessowji and others.—Jefferson, B. and D.—J. C. Cama, and In person.

313-79—Ardesir, H. and D.—The Nursey S. and W. Co. vs. Nursey Kessowji and others.—Jefferson, B. and D., M., E. and H., J. C. C., and In person.

20-86—Wadia and G.—Bai Amooluckbai vs. Mugha Gowa and others.—Payne, G. and S.—Winter and B.

330-85—Khunderao M.—Bhut Pana Sewji vs. Bhut Mangalji Durgaram and another.—Thakurdas, D. and C.

441-85—Tyabji and D.—Deepoorebai vs. Maneckbai.—Wadia and G.

124-86—M. H. Khan, for pauper.—Tribhowan Veerji vs. Kera Vaji and others.—Payne, G. and S.

166-86—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Yenkoo Balloo vs. The Gordon Mills.—Craigie, L. and O.

194-86—Wilkin and B.—Pregji Dewji and others vs. Mowji Jairam.—Bomonjee and H.

219-86—Payne, G. and S.—Hassumbhoy Bunda Allybhoy vs. Ebrahimbhoy Hassumbhoy and others. —Jefferson, B. and D.

249-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Janabhai vs. Canji, Anundji and others.—Crawford and B., and Mulji B. B.

207-86—Bomonjee and H.—Omersey Premji and another vs. Shamji Canji and another.—Hore, C. and B.

179-86—Craigie, L. and O.—Cursondas Vulubdas and another vs. Goverdhun Pitamber.—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

134-86—Payne, G. and S.—Allibhoy Khatao vs. Kesserbai and others—Macfarlane, E and H.—Part heard.

209-83—Tyabji and D—The Hon'ble John Marriott vs Gungadas Jumnadas Bawa and others—Bicknell and K.

264-85—Crawford and B—Khatbabhai vs Rustomji Dossabhoy Setna and others—Tyabji and D., L., S. F. and N., M. and C, and P, G. and S.

417-85—Tyabji and D.—Zoamissa Ladlu Begum Saheb vs. Meer Syed Allum Khan.—Ardeseer, H. and D.

194-84—Crawford and B.—Goverdhun Pitamber vs. Cursondas Harribhai.—Craigie, L. and O.

78-86—Hore, C and B.—Gocuidas Hurridas vs. Premabhai and others—Janardhun G.

330-84—Mirza H. K.—Mirza Mahomed Carum vs. The Administrator General of Bombay and others—Little, S. F. and N.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

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The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„ 1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
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AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
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BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs,	per pair	Rs.	11	8
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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

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INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4 ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

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Messrs. TRUBNER & Co. Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada, Buildings, King St., Whitehall.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SAPOORJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS. &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS
ROAD ROLLERS
LAMP POSTS
GIRDERS
BRIDGES

CRANES
CYLINDERS
GATES
RAILINGS
COLUMNS

BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS,
ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines Tools etc., imported through our Agents from the well known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

SPECIAL NOVELTY.

CANTON WARE.
(Never seen in India before)

THIS BEAUTIFUL WARE is of fine Porcelain, exquisitely PAINTED BY HAND with charming Floral designs. The Ware is mounted in best electro silver-plate, and are in stock at the following

PRICES FOR CASH.

Toast Rack	Rs. 15
Breakfast Stand	Rs. 60
Breakfast Cruet	Rs. 45
Biscuit Box	Rs. 42
Sugar Box	Rs. 26
Egg Stand	Rs. 60
"Five o'clock Tea Service"	Rs. 120
Tea Waiter	Rs. 92
Mustard Pot	Rs. 14
Muffineers, pair	Rs. 22
Salad Bowl, with Helpers	Rs. 55
Butter Stand	Rs. 30
Sardine Stand	Rs. 43

The prices are inclusive of all the small fittings. The Ware cannot fail to please, as it is exceedingly pretty, and being a special novelty which we introduce for this season, we strongly recommend it for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,

Our Bombay Constituents are respectfully requested to visit our show-rooms to inspect this beautiful Ware.

COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ABOVE SENT POST FREE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS ON APPLICATION.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
20th Dec. 1886.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR has the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of the landlord an IMPORTANT EXTENSION to the Great Western Hotel has been constructed and is OPENED FOR VISITORS.

The Extension consists of a new wing, which will enable the Hotel to accommodate ONE HUNDRED RESIDENTS. The new rooms face the South-West, and overlook the Maidan, the Apollo Bunder, the Bandstand, the Harbour and Back Bay.

They are fully OPEN TO THE BREEZE, have an UNRIVALED VIEW, and are provided with Verandahs, front and rear.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL......£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..........................£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted sums through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,00
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
December 12, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.,

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette*, are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Ten Lines and under—
First insertion..........................Rs 5 0
Second do. 2 8
Third do. 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.... 2 As. per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion..................3 As. per line.
Second do.......................1½ „ „
Third and succeeding............2¼ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines....................Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.........................„ 0-6

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15 0
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7 8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3 12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs.
Half-yearly	„
Quarterly	„

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor" the *Bombay Gazette.*

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NOTICES.

GOUT RHEUMATISM

CURED BY THE USE OF DOCTOR LAVILLE'S LIQUOR AND PILLS.

Approved by Doctor Ossian Henry, Analytical Chemist of the Academie de Medecine of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

"The pills in Chronical State.

"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.

"The pills must be taken during the interval of "fits to prevent them.

"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

"Post free, to all parts: 4d."

Wholesale, Comar, 28, rue Saint-Claude, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
Bombay: KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.

PRIZE OF £ 660 TO LAROCHE

Laroche's TRIPLE QUININE WINE

GOLD MEDAL PRIZE £660

FROM THE THREE CINCHONAS

• This *VINOUS ELIXIR* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of Quinine as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of *weakness* and *general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, exhaustion, fever, etc.*

ALSO prepared with IRON *for chlorosis, purifying the blood, for scrofulous affections, etc.*

• Paris, 22, rue Drouot, 22, Paris.
LONDON, *NEWBERRY & Co., Druggists.*
BOMBAY: BOLTON & Co.; MORENAS & Co.

DOCTOR RABUTEAU'S

(Laureate of the Institute of France).

DRAGEES, ELIXIR, SYRUP OF IRON, is used with great success in *Anemia, Chlorosis, Children's Weakness, Debility, Exhaustion, Convalescence, Poorness of Blood after fatigues, watches and excesses of all kinds.*

DOCTOR CLIN'S

(Medal of the Montyon Prize)

BROMIDE OF CAMPHOR is prepared in Capsules and Dragées. For *Nervous Diseases and in Brain or Mental affections.*

MATHEY-CAYLUS'

JAPONESE DROPS cure instantaneously the most violent TOOTH-ACHE and prevent the Pain from coming again by destroying the caries.

CLIN ET Co., PHARMACISTS, PARIS.

The products of CLIN et Co., Purveyors to the Hospitals of Paris, may be had of all Chemists and Druggists.

GOLD MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

CHASSAING'S WINE

WITH

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

FALIERES' PHOSPHATINE.

This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

FALIERES' SYRUP

of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED

Bromide of Potassium

Is employed against the same affections.

PARIS:—6, AVENUE VICTORIA.
BOMBAY: KEMP & Co., and at all Pharmacies.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

A laxative and refreshing Fruit Lozenge FOR CONSTIPATION.

HÆMORRHOIDS,
BILE, HEADACHE,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
CEREBRAL CONGESTION

TAMAR is agreeable to take never produces irritation or interferes with pleasure or business.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
E. GRILLON, 69, Queen Str., Cheapside, London.

Skin Diseases, Herpes, Congestions, Scrofula, Ulcers, and Vitiated Blood.

DR. GIBERT'S

THE ONLY GENUINE

IODURATED DEPURATIVE DRAGEES

(Sugar-Coated Pills and Syrup)

Constitute the *best*, the most *agreeable*, the most *active* and most *economical* of all known depuratives.—*They suit all ages and all constitutions of both sexes.*—Only price in Paris 5 fr. (4 sh.)

Persons suffering from COLDS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, OR SORE THROAT, are rapidly relieved and cured by

VAUQUELIN'S SYRUP AND PASTE.

Dr. FOURNIER, Chemist, 11, rue Malher, Paris, late DESLAURIERS—BOUTIGNY.
London, Newbery & Sons, 1, King Edward St., E.C.
Bombay: KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., and all Chemists and Druggists.

TRADE MARK
Finest Old Irish Whisky
MATURED BY
Treacher & Compy.
LIMITED.
Bombay Byculla AND *Poona.*

OLD IRISH WHISKY.

The immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of SCOTCH WHISKY (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the Management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well-known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER and Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure Malt Spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt; is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Per 1 dozen Case, Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TILES & MOSAICS *of all description for* ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS, *Ornamental Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.*

THE CAMPBELL TILE Co. TRADE MARK

SPECIAL DESIGNS *and Catalogues free on Application* MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT, ENGLAND.

206 Gt. PORTLAND St. LONDON

DUBLIN 1872
VIENNA 1873
PARIS 1878
MELBOURNE 1880

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
„ KEMP & Co., Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE VARIETY IN

NEW BALL DRESS MATERIALS.

Tulles and Nets in all Colours.
Light Fancy Sprigged Muslins.
White and Coloured Nun's Veiling.
White and Coloured Indian Muslins.
Coloured Crepes and Gauzes.
Piece Laces and Flouncings.
Jet Embroidered Edgings.
Lace Handkerchiefs and Fans.
Feathers and Aigrettes.
Pearl and Gold Ornaments.
Jet Aigrettes and Ornaments.
Garnitures of Flowers.

WHITE BEADED NETS AND EDGINGS,
FANCY BALL COSTUMES.

MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

ORIGINAL BOTTLING (★ .. ★★ .. ★★★),
OF THE CELEBRATED

"JOHN JAMESON WHISKEY"

THE LEADING BRAND OF IRISH.

Observe that the SPECIAL EXPORT LABEL bears the Signature—

SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS to Messrs. John Jameson & Son, Dublin,

CHARLES DAY & CO., LONDON.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., AGENTS. Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHd. MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

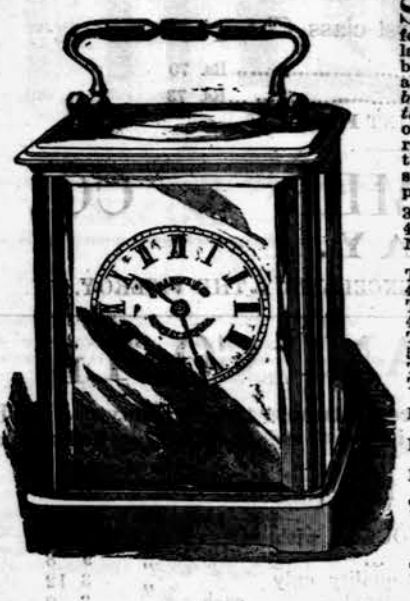
The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
The next best (5 Years Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION, MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

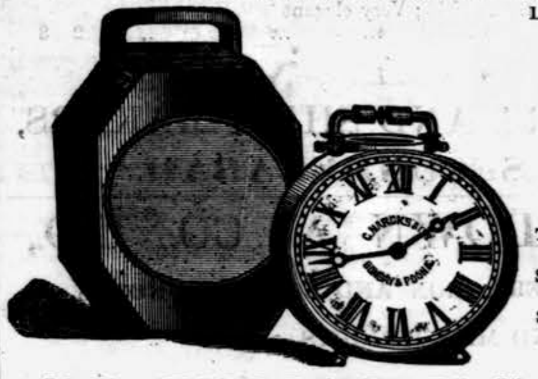
CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.



So called because, having watch movements, and being fitted into a handy, portable form of case, they are perfectly adapted to the requirements of Travellers by sea or by land. They all go for eight days, or in otherwords, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position, and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. *They are protected by strong leather cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.* The frames are of solid bronze richly gilded, or of nickel, or enamelled, having thick plate-glass panels all round with polished bevilled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter. Those that strike are spoken of as Clocks, and those without striking parts as Time-pieces.

3½ Inch high, cylinder Time-pieces	Rs. 35
4½ do. do. do.	„ 45
Medium size, 4½ to 5 inch high, Time-piece, nickel and gilt, sound cylinder movement	„ 55
The same with alarum	„ 65
4½ Inch high, plain gilt Time-pice with lever movement	„ 70
The same with alarum	„ 80
4½ In. high clock, with superior horizontal movement.	„ 90
The same with lever movement	„ 100
5½ In. high do. do.	„ 115
The same with repeater actions	„ 125
The same repeater and alarum ... Rs. 180 &	„ 140
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finish	„ 200
Lever Escapement, alarum with two Bells striking quarters	„ 225
Highly finished Fancy Enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	„ 275
Largest size, 15 inch high, chiming quarters on four bells, and striking the hours on a gong	„ 450
The Mignon Carriage Time-piece, 2½ in. high, with enamelled or gilt dial, smallest size	„ 120
Do. do. extra Finish	„ 150
Enamel case, 3 in. high, cylinder	„ 75
The Mignon Carriage Clock, in Enamelled case, with Lever movement, highest quality, extra finish	„ 280

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCK.



Like the Carriage Clock, has a watch movement. The objects chiefly aimed at, are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. It has a strong, well-finished solid brass Lever movement, 5-inch Enamelled dial with bold figures, going Eight Days, striking hours and half-hours, in solid plain case with lock and key. A sound and serviceable article on which dependence can be placed .... Rs. 75

The same as above 6-inch dial 80
Do Time-piece with seconds hand. 65
Second quality Time-piece with 5-in. dial ... 35
Do. do 3½-in. dial 30
Small Drum Time-pieces and Clocks, in brass or nickel, of various qualities, with Watch movements .... Rs. 5 to 60

Price Lists of Wall Clocks, Bracket Clocks, Hall or Library Clocks, post free on application to

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,

(OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,)
BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

J. v. Liebig
TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*, &c.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

SODA WATER MACHINERY &c. AND ALL ACCESSORIES FOR THE TRADE
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE
HEAD OFFICE SANDFORD St. ANCOATS MANCHESTER
BOXES BOTTLES MACHINERY ESSENCES
Catalogues, Circulars, Testimonials Post Free

17 Minories London E.C.
New York
Sydney

Special Representative for all India, from whom Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained—

F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

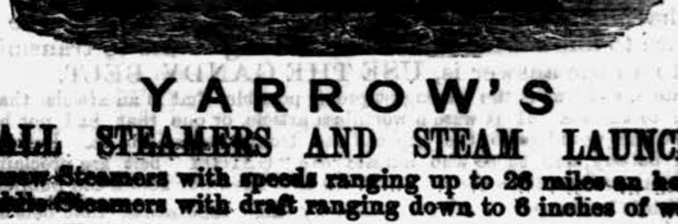
AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

ACTON & BORMAN'S

SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1/- 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d & 2d ONE TRIAL SOLICITED
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER
BLOCK BLACK LEADS KNIFE BOARDS, &c
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.



YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
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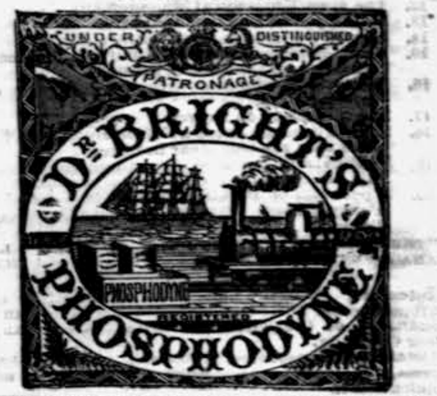
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